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United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

Foreign Agriculture Circular

Sugar, Molasses and Honey

World Honey Situation

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ORIGINAL

WORLD SUGAR AND MOLASSES SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

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This circular is based on information available in May 1986 and was prepared by the Sugar Group, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA; Telephone (202) 447-2916. For further information on production estimates, contact the Foreign Production Estimates Division: (202) 382-8878. All sugar data in this report are presented in raw value and metric units unless otherwise specified. Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include outturn of sugar from several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September.

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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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1986/87 WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION OUTLOOK AND 1985/86 WORLD SUGAR SITUATION UPDATE

World centrifugal sugar production in 1986/87 is forecast at 100.5 million metric tons (raw basis), 4 percent above the revised 1985/86 estimate of 96.5 million tons. The largest regional increases are expected to occur in the Caribbean and Asia, each up 10 percent from 1985/86. Output of sugar from cane is forecast at 64.2 million tons and from beets at 36.3 million tons.

Sugar production in the European Community (EC), representing 14 percent of the world total, is forecast to decrease 4 percent below last year's outturn. Harvested area for sugar beets is forecast at 1.9 million hectares in 1986/87, slightly below last year. Unfavorable weather delayed the planting of beets, especially in France. In the other West European countries production is expected to be down nearly 15 percent due to a sharp decline in Austria's beet area. Output in Eastern Europe should remain virtually unchanged from last season.

Sugar production in the Soviet Union, aided by adequate soil moisture, is forecast at 8.5 million tons, 9 percent above the 1985/86 harvest which was significantly reduced by disease problems. The area under the intensive cropping technology (ICT) program now covers nearly three-fourths of the total seeded area, although the trend of declining area in sugar beets since the 1970's is likely to continue. The current forecast does not take into account the possible effects from the nuclear power accident at Chernobyl in the Ukraine.

In Brazil production is forecast to increase 7 percent to 8.8 million tons. The recent increase in world sugar prices will likely allow Brazil to shift some cane originally destined for alcohol into sugar production. Brazil's total area planted to sugar cane for 1986/87 is forecast at 3.9 million hectares. Roughly half of this area will be harvested for sugar production, while the remaining cane will be used for fuel alcohol production, animal feed, and liquor for human consumption.

Sugar production in 1986/87 in Asia is forecast to increase in all six of the largest producing countries. India, the largest producer in this region, is expected to increase sugar output 14 percent to 8.7 million tons due to government policies that support expanded area. The area under cane is forecast to increase by 200,000 hectares from the previous year to about 3.3 million hectares.

Sugar production in Indonesia is forecast to increase by 6 percent compared to last season's estimate of 1.8 million tons. An increase in harvested area combined with slightly higher cane yields is expected to boost production. Sugar production in the Philippines is forecast to increase slightly from the 1.4 million tons produced in 1985/86. In Thailand, production is forecast to reach 2.6 million tons, 2 percent above last season.

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China is now the world's sixth largest producer of sugar. Sugar production has increased on the average of nearly 350,000 tons annually since 1981. In 1985 beet area harvested increased by 17 percent, but unfavorable weather resulted in a 20-percent decline in beet production. Production for 1985/86 is estimated at 5.2 million tons, 12 percent above the previous year. In 1986/87 sugar from beets is forecast to increase 31 percent while sugar from cane is forecast to increase 7 percent.

South Africa's sugar production is forecast to decline slightly due to reduced acreage. South Africa produced an all-time record crop in 1984/85, but efforts are being made by the government to curtail production.

Although Australia's sugar production in 1986/87 is forecast at 3.4 million tons, 2 percent above last year, it is still slightly below two years ago. Reduced fertilizer inputs, less cultivation, and late ratooning could have an impact on yields.

Regional sugar production estimates during 1985/86 and 1986/87 are as follows (in million metric tons, raw value):

	1985/86			1986/87		
Region	Beet	Cane	Total	Beet	Cane	Total
North America	2.78	6.35	9.14	2.9	6.4	9.4
South America	.38	12.83	13.22	.5	13.4	13.9
Central America	0	1.80	1.80	0	1.7	1.7
Caribbean	0	8.16	8.16	0	9.0	9.0
European Community 1/	14.42	.01	14.44	13.8	2/	13.8
Other West Europe	1.04	0	1.04	0.9	0	0.9
East Europe	5.47	0	5.47	5.5	0	5.5
USSR	7.80	0	7.80	8.5	0	8.5
North Africa	0.51	1.39	1.90	0.5	1.4	1.9
Other Africa	0	5.94	5.94	0	6.0	6.0
Middle East	1.89	0.20	2.09	2.1	0.2	2.3
Asia 3/	1.37	20.34	21.71	1.6	22.2	23.8
Oceania	0	3.81	3.81	0	3.8	3.8
Total 4/	35.68	60.83	96.51	36.3	64.2	100.5

1/ Revised to include Portugal and Spain. 2/ Less than 50,000 tons.
3/ Includes Khandsari sugar in India. 4/ May not add due to rounding.

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World consumption in 1985/86 is estimated at 98.0 million tons, reflecting an increase of 1.2 million tons over the revised level of a year earlier, and an upward revision of 458,000 tons from our November 1985 forecast. This upward revision reflects greater-than-expected offtake in Canada, the United States, the People's Republic of China, and Japan which more than offset significant downward revisions in the USSR and South Africa.

Higher world consumption in 1985/86 compared to the year earlier is attributable mostly to growth in Asia, with more modest increases seen in the Caribbean, Central and South America, North Africa, and the Middle East. Higher offtake in Asia occurred in several countries. The most significant increase is expected in China (400,000 tons) as a result of increasing population, higher per capita consumption, and greater usage in the beverage and confectionary sectors. Growth in Indonesia and Pakistan was also significant. Declining consumption in several regions stems from various factors, including changing consumer habits due to greater health consciousness, advances by corn and artificial low-calorie sweeteners, increasing domestic prices, general economic difficulties, and foreign exchange shortages in developing countries.

Regional sugar consumption estimates during 1983/84-1985/86 are as follows (in million metric tons, raw value):

Region	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1/
North America	12.1	12.0	12.0
Caribbean	1.4	1.4	1.5
Central America	0.9	0.9	1.0
South America	10.8	10.8	10.9
European Community 2/	11.5	11.7	11.5
Other Western Europe	1.3	1.3	1.3
Eastern Europe	6.0	6.2	6.0
USSR	13.3	13.3	13.3
North Africa	3.7	3.7	3.8
Other Africa	4.3	4.3	4.3
Middle East	4.8	5.1	5.2
Asia	24.7	25.1	26.1
Oceania	1.0	1.0	1.0
World Total	95.9	96.8	98.0 3/

1/ Revised estimates. 2/ Revised to include Portugal and Spain.
3/ Regional components may not add to world total due to rounding.

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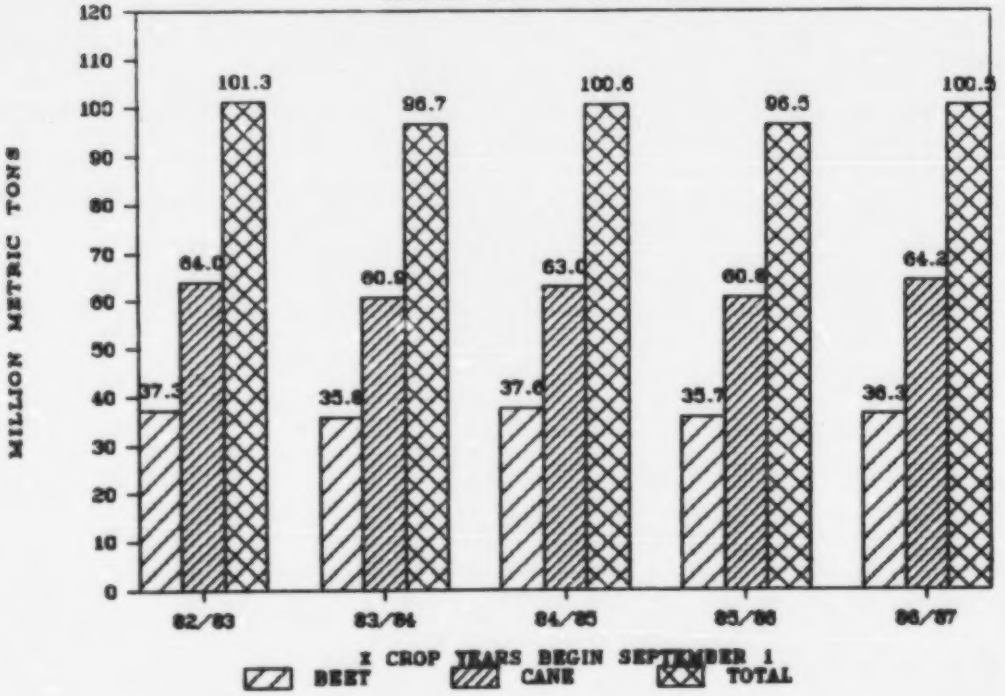
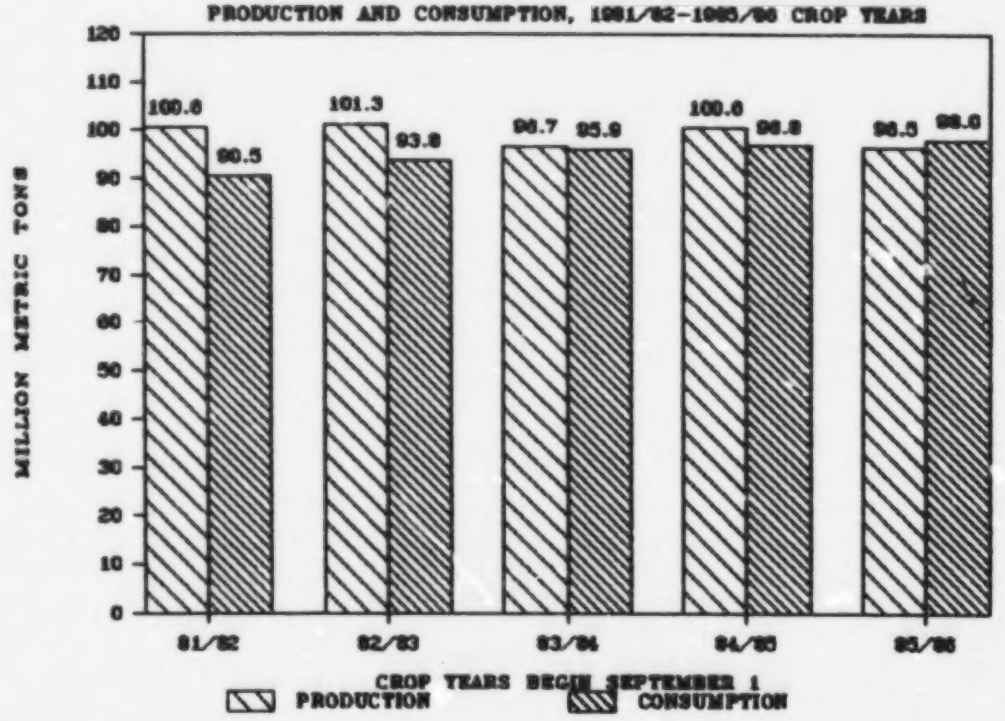
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

1982/83-1986/87 CROP YEARS x



WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 1981/82-1985/86 CROP YEARS



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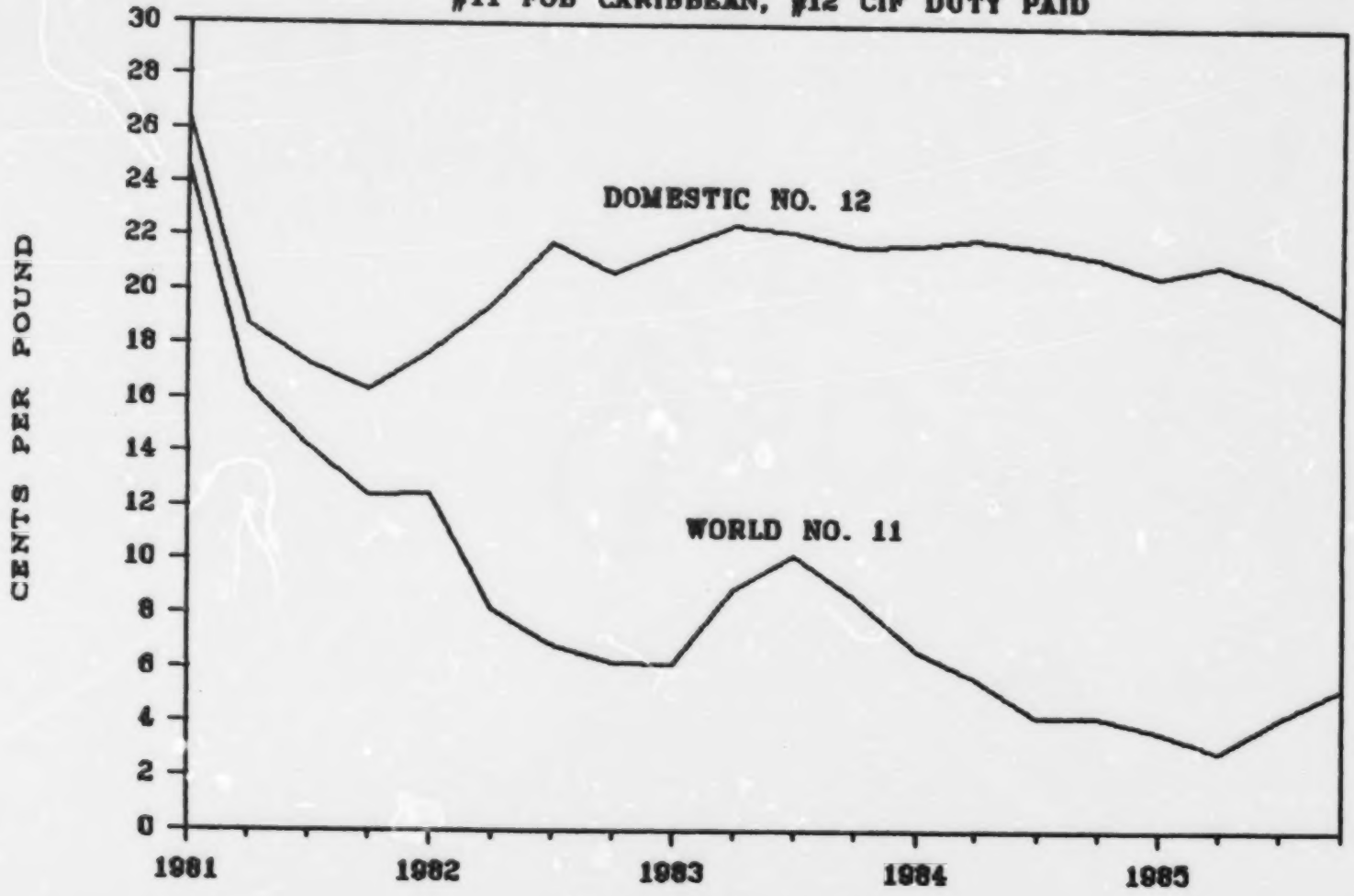
QUARTERLY RAW SUGAR PRICES

#11 FOB CARIBBEAN, #12 CIF DUTY PAID



SOURCE: NYCSCE

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With world output in 1985/86 estimated at 96.5 million tons and consumption of 98.0 million tons, stocks are expected to be drawn down by about 1.5 million tons. This reverses the trend of recent years of production exceeding consumption and a steady buildup of stocks to record highs. The 1985/86 drawdown in stocks was reflected in a strengthening of prices in the third quarter of 1985. While prices fell to the lowest levels in over a decade during the second quarter of the year (having averaged 2.96 cents per pound) they rebounded to 5.30 cents per pound by the last quarter of the year. During April of 1986 world prices strengthened to an average 8.36 cents per pound.

The level of 1985/86 world carryin stocks has been revised from 45.7 million tons to 45.2 million tons as a result of downward adjustments in 1983/84 and 1984/85 world production estimates. World stocks at the close of 1985/86 are expected to be drawn down by 1.5 million tons to 43.7 million tons. However, this will make only a modest difference in the current level of the world stocks-to-use ratio which is expected to fall from 46.7 percent to 44.6 percent. Continuation of the current production/consumption trend will be necessary to sustain a continued strengthening in prices.

SELECTED COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

NORTH AMERICA

United States: U.S. sugar production in 1985/86 is estimated to have increased slightly over the previous year to 5.4 million metric tons. Beet sugar output, up 3 percent from 1984/85, is estimated at 2.7 million tons, reflecting a slightly higher harvested acreage and increased yields. Cane sugar output is also estimated at 2.7 million tons, up 3 percent from 1984/85. Increased sugarcane area was offset by lower sucrose recovery caused by hurricane Juan which struck in late October.

Prospective sugarbeet area for 1986/87 is estimated at about 486,000 hectares, up 9 percent from 1985/86, with most of the increase expected in Eastern beet-growing states. With the likelihood of two sugarbeet processing plants reopening in Colorado which will contract for approximately 15,000 hectares, prospective plantings for sugarbeets could be around 493,700 hectares, 8.8 percent higher than a year earlier. Assuming normal yields and sucrose recovery 1986/87 beet sugar production could rise to between 2.8 and 2.9 million tons.

Sugarcane area in 1986/87 may increase slightly from around 291,000 hectares in 1985/86, with the increase expected in Florida. The 1986/87 U.S. sugarcane crop acreage may produce from 2.7 million to 2.8 million tons of sugar.

Domestic use in fiscal 1985/86 is forecast at 7.3 million tons, a decrease of 2 percent from the previous year. Most of the drop in sugar offtake is the result of lower use in the beverage industry.

U.S. raw sugar prices (c.i.f., duty/fee paid, Contract No. 12, prior to June 1985; nearby futures thereafter) averaged 20.34 cents per pound in 1985, down 6.4 percent from a year earlier. The fourth quarter of 1985 saw prices drop to the lowest average in almost four years, attributed mostly to a

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larger-than-expected oversupply of sugar on the domestic market. The trend began to reverse as the Food Security Act of 1985 mandated a no-cost program, and during the first quarter of 1986 prices (Contract No. 12) increased to an average 20.88 cents per pound.

Canada: Production of beet sugar in 1985/86 of 62,000 tons was half the output of a year earlier due to a severe cutback in planted area resulting from economic and structural difficulties. Despite an announcement in March 1986 of a government assistance program of about $8.5 million, contractual disagreements between growers and processors and the likely closing of a large refinery bode poorly for the future of the industry.

Consumption of sugar continues to rise and is expected to increase to 1.1 million tons in 1985/86. This trend should continue due to growing demand in the food processing and food service sector. Per capita consumption in 1984 was about 40.8 kilograms, a rise of over 2 kilograms from the year earlier. With increasing consumption and considerably reduced output, imports of raws for domestic refining should rise accordingly.

Mexico: Output in 1985/86 has been revised upward to 3.6 million tons due to favorable weather conditions and increased harvested area in Veracruz and San Luis Patosi. Consumption in 1985/86 is expected to reflect an increase of 2.3 percent over the previous year. Per capita consumption in Mexico is extremely high due to the high usage of sugar-based products in the soft drink and pastry industries, and the low availability of low-cost substitute products. The government is attempting to improve productivity by closing the smaller inefficient mills (currently four of the 70 mills in the country are closed due to financial difficulties) and focusing resources on improving the efficiency of larger operations, while increasing prices at all levels.

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil: 1985/86 output is expected to drop by 1.1 million tons from the previous year to 8.2 million tons. Although the southern part of the country experienced a drought in late 1985, adequate rainfall since February facilitated good growth and little, if any, damage occurred. Production is controlled by the Institute of Sugar and Alcohol which in June of each year establishes production limits on the basis of domestic and export requirements. Lower output should result in a significant reduction in 1985/86 exports from 3.4 million tons the previous year to 2.3 million tons.

Colombia: Output in 1985/86 is expected to decrease modestly from the previous year to 1.3 million tons. Although planted area decreased (having gone to corn, sorghum, millet, soybeans, and cotton), cane production was maintained as yields improved due to favorable weather conditions and, to a lesser extent, increased use of ripening chemicals. Increased planting for panella has occurred because of improved credit availability and better management at the farm level. Future sugar output is forecast to be stable. Revised consumption data indicate a modest increase in 1985/86 over the previous year to 1.1 million tons with a continued uptrend in 1986/87. Although sugar use for human consumption merely matched population growth (due to large price increases and lower purchases of confectionary products) raw sugar use for feeds rose significantly.

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In 1985, the government established export incentives for refined sugar by providing a tax rebate equal to that granted on raw sugar sales. Although the government had in the past felt this would cause shortages of raw sugar in the domestic market, sluggish home consumption caused this reversal in policy.

Dominican Republic: Sugar production in 1985/86 is estimated at 785,000 tons, a 20-percent decline from the previous year. This is due to a 72-day delay in the harvest because of labor and financial shortages. Both area and yields were reduced due mostly to an April-July 1985 drought and greatly decreased fertilizer usage (the price of which doubled from 1984 to 1985). Although the government has no explicit policy regarding sugar industry diversification, it is encouraging projects to produce pineapples, palm oil seeds, and other non-traditional crops. Despite depressed economic conditions in general as well as in the sugar industry, the private sector is making progress in diversifying products from sugarcane into such crops as tomatoes, citrus, and tree crops. The construction of at least two plants for ethanol production is also underway. In order to increase private financial resources available for diversification, the government reduced a surcharge of 36 percent on the export value of sugar (established in January 1985) to 18 percent in January 1986.

Domestic consumption in 1985/86 is expected to increase slightly to 300,000 tons. Due to a price hike by the government, a shift to brown sugar has taken place at the expense of refined sugar for human consumption and molasses for animal feed.

Dominican exports are projected to fall significantly in 1985/86 partly because of the severe cutback in production, while refined sugar exports totaled 50,000 tons in 1984/85--double normal levels. As a result, spot shortages occurred and the Dominican government was forced to import 15,000 tons of refined sugar for the first time in several decades.

WESTERN EUROPE

European Community (EC): Output of beet sugar in the EC (including Portugal and Spain) in 1985/86 is expected to be virtually unchanged from a year ago. Production of 14.4 million tons reflects increased output in Belgium/Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Greece offset by stable or reduced output in all of the other member states. The most significant growth was in Germany (about 286,000 tons), followed by Greece (around 127,000 tons); output was off in the United Kingdom by approximately 115,000 tons and in Spain by about 190,000 tons.

Consumption in the Community in 1985/86 is expected to drop by 120,000 tons from the previous year to 11.5 million tons, with the most significant reduction in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Spain. Exports in 1985/86 are expected to increase by about 900,000 tons from a year ago to 6.6 million tons, reflecting an increase in shipments of about 300,000 tons from France, an increase of over 400,000 tons from Germany, and approximately 300,000 tons expected from Spain, the first time that country has exported sugar in recent years.

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Enlargement of the EC to include Spain and Portugal means an allocation of a production quota to Spain (see "The Sugar Policy of The European Community," Foreign Agriculture Circular FS 1-85, May 1985, for detailed description of quotas) beginning with the 1986/87 marketing year. The "A quota," which receives the greatest support, will be set at 960,000 tons, and the "B quota," also receiving price supports, will be set at 40,000 tons. Prices paid to producers in Spain, currently higher than those paid in the EC, will be frozen during a seven-year transition period, after which they will be aligned with those in the Community. However, Spain has been authorized to grant its own support payments to producers through 1995. Portugal, a net sugar importer, has received no production quotas. However, it will be able to import 75,000 from certain Africa countries with reduced import levies.

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland: Reduced acreage, damage caused by low temperatures, lack of spring rain, and a beet fly infestation were not quite offset by improved weather conditions later in the season. The result was a reduction in 1985/86 output from the previous year to 1.8 million tons. To encourage an increase in area the government announced a 22-percent price rise for producers who have been opting to plant grains and/or rapeseed which require a lower labor input than sugar.

Consumption in 1985/86 is expected to drop 156,000 tons to 2.0 million tons because of significant retail price increases of 44 percent in March 1985, another 22 percent in November 1985, and an 11-percent hike in March 1986. (One kilogram of sugar is now worth about 3 loaves of bread, more than two kilograms of wheat flour, or more than 4 liters of milk.) However, per capita consumption remains high at about 50 kilograms of raw sugar per person. Although exports fell in 1985/86 as a result of low world prices, the government hopes to increase exports (which are heavily subsidized) to earn badly needed hard currency by providing producer incentives to increase output.

Soviet Union: Beet production in 1985/86 declined 10 percent from the previous year to 7.8 million tons, the lowest level since 1981. Although winter snows and spring rains facilitated good growth in major producing areas, reduced area, a cool wet spring (which may have caused disease problems), and June floods in the western Ukraine and Moldavia (having slowed crop development) accounted for most of the reduced output.

With 1985/86 consumption unchanged from the previous year's level of 13.3 million tons, imports are estimated to increase by 200,000 tons to 5.5 million tons. Cuba remained the major supplier and may have also acted as a proxy purchaser of raw sugar in the world market. The Soviet Union may decrease imports from countries which require hard currency, and in particular, will reduce refined sugar purchases, as processing capacity expands. Imports of raws should still range from 3-5 million tons throughout the remainder of the decade. However, in order to produce a revised goal of 9.5-10.0 millions tons (down from the previous goal, as increased importance is being placed on production of grains, oilseeds and fodder), major improvements in procurement and processing facilities must be realized.

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Yugoslavia: Despite unfavorable weather conditions, beet sugar production continued to outstrip consumption, and exports rose. A prolonged summer drought resulted in a slight drop in output from the record level set during the previous year to 989,000 tons. Higher-than-average sugar content partly offset the more significant decline in beet production.

Exports in 1985/86 are expected to increase and barter arrangements will continue to be used in order to avoid outlays of hard currency. Such countertrade took place with Kenya in 1984/85, during which 50,000 tons were exchanged for heavy fuel, cocoa beans, and coffee.

Although processing facilities are operating with increased efficiency, the sugar sector suffers from a rising gap between controlled wholesale and retail prices, increased guaranteed beet grower prices, interest rates of almost 50 percent, excess capacity, and high energy costs.

AFRICA

Egypt: 1985/86 output at 887,000 tons, rose 16 percent from a year ago. Abundant rainfall, near elimination of the smut problem, increased use of tractors for land preparations, and renovation of cane-crushing plants, all contributed to this increased production. The government continues to encourage beet production (accounting for only 10 percent of total output) because of its greater long-term potential in the Delta area, its lower water requirements which allow for double cropping, and its abilty to grow in the poorer soils.

Consumption increased modestly to 1.6 million tons in 1985, due mostly to population growth. Per capita consumption remains extremely high at around 55 kilograms.

Imports fell somewhat due to foreign exchange shortages, and they should rebound as a government policy provides ample sugar to consumers. No new trade agreements were signed this year, but Cuba, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia continue to supply sugar under long-term agreements.

South Africa: Output of 2.3 million tons is down 10 percent from the 1984/85 record level. This was the result of reduced harvested area and lower cane yields which more than offset improved sucrose recovery. Efforts continue to curtail production through a new cane transport system eliminating cross subsidization and a two-pool marketing system which encourages sales in the domestic market and under long-term arrangements in the world market.

Per capita consumption is estimated at a high level of 37 kilograms. Total consumption in 1985/86 is expected to drop 82,000 tons from last year to 1.3 million tons. Exports in 1985/86 should increase by more than one-third from a year ago to 1.1 million tons. Almost half of these sales are negotiated under long-term marketing arrangements.

MIDDLE EAST

Turkey: 1985/86 output of 1.4 million tons, a drop of 255,000 tons from the previous year, resulted from decreased area and dry growing conditions. The government, however, continues to encourage production through support prices,

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credit, and subsidized inputs. Consumption is expected to increase by 83,000 tons to 1.5 million tons in 1985/86. This is a somewhat smaller increase than in the past, as heavy government subsidies have slowed and prices subsequently rose. Although 1984/85 exports reached 470,000 tons, most having been shipped to Iran and Iraq, this is expected to fall off considerably to 100,000 tons in 1985/86 due to more limited supplies.

ASIA

China: Output in 1985/86 is expected to increase by 12 percent to 5.2 million tons. Despite lower beet output due to bad weather (particularly excessive moisture and insect problems late in the season in northern China), increased cane production more than offset this decline. This rise was due largely to favorable cane prices, incentives for use of improved varieties, a simplification of the procurement mechanisms, and government policies which offered choices to growers in terms of which crops to plant based on profitability. The government attempted to further increase grower profitability by reducing taxes paid by mills, as costs of production rose against a backdrop of stable wholesale and retail prices fixed by the State.

Per capita consumption of refined sugar is estimated at about 5 kilograms, resulting in yearly consumption of about 5.3 million to 5.4 million tons. Consumption of raw cane on farms, cane sold directly to consumers and brown sugar, will bring total sugar consumption to about 6 million tons in 1985/86. Official estimates indicate that by 1990 yearly per capita consumption will be near 7.5 kilograms, with the largest growth in the food processing industry for candies and soft drinks. All sugar prices are set by the central government. Although prices vary somewhat from region to region, prices within given regions have supposedly been nearly constant for the past 20 years.

As China's demand for sugar outstrips domestic production, imports fill the gap. As domestic production has increased, imports have fallen, but are still substantial. It is estimated that imports in 1985/86 will be 1.2 million tons. Most sugar is imported raw and refined locally. Assuming a total population of 1.05 billion in 1990, with domestic consumption of 7.9 million tons, imports should run about 2 million tons.

In order to use refining capacity that would otherwise lie idle, China imports substantial raw sugar for domestic refining. Some large mills located near port facilities have contracts with British and French sugar trading firms to refine imported raws. The great majority of exports are probably connected to this processing arrangement.

India: After record crops in the early 1980's, output in India has declined as a result of drought and disease infestation which hurt both cane production and yields. However, 1985/86 production is expected to rebound to 7.7 million tons, an 8-percent increase from the previous year. Although the area under sugarcane in 1985/86 was higher than in the previous year, the sugarcane crop in the major producing states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and Bihar was infested with pyrilla and black bug. Unofficial reports indicated that about 30 percent of the total crop area in these states was under attack of varying intensity and, at one point, serious damage was feared. However, timely

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chemical sprays were applied to combat the pests. Following above-normal temperatures and the onset of the monsoon, parasites developed which greatly reduced the pyrilla population. The crop was rejuvenated and losses were minimal.

Sugar consumption has been increasing in India due to the release of government stocks and improved purchasing power in rural areas. Consumption is estimated at 9.5 million tons in 1985/86, 354,000 tons over a year ago, with per capita consumption up about 2 percent.

Due to significantly lower output, India has imported sugar since 1983/84 and imports are expected to reach 2.0 million tons in 1985/86. Imported sugar is allocated to the State governments for distribution through both free market sales and controlled Fair Price Shops.

Indonesia: Revised production data for 1985/86 reflect a slight decline from the previous year to 1.8 million tons. This resulted from both smaller harvested area and lower yields. A rehabilitation project started in the early 1980's is nearly complete, having included the improvement of 46 older mills in Java and the building of at least five new mills. This should increase cane crushing capacity and lead the country towards increased production trends. Revised consumption data show an increase in 1985/86 of 23 percent over the previous year to 1.9 million tons, with another increase next year to 2.0 million tons. Per capita consumption has been declining due to relatively high retail prices, while increased usage of artificial sweeteners has been increasing because of the price advantage.

Japan: Output in 1985/86 is estimated at 370,000 tons, a decline of 7 percent from a year ago. Revised data indicate 1985/86 consumption of 2.8 million tons, unchanged from the previous year. This is a result of a leveling off in the use of high fructose corn syrup and increased consumption in the soft drink, ice cream, and household sectors.

Thailand: Revised output data reflect a small increase to 2.55 million tons in 1985/86. Drought conditions during the late maturing months and heavy rains at the beginning of the harvest destroyed part of the crop and delayed cutting. However, this was offset by higher yields resulting from cool temperatures and dry weather during the harvest and improvements in cane crushing.

Consumption is estimated to increase modestly to 750,000 tons in 1985/86, as per capita intake is up slightly. Exports rose slightly to 2.0 million tons, as both China and India increased purchases of raw and refined sugar, respectively.

OCEANIA

Australia: A 6-percent drop in output to 3.4 million tons in 1985/86 resulted mostly from cyclone damage and persistent wet weather in the Central District and industrial disputes. Increased production costs, further depletion of cash reserves, and increased borrowing and debt servicing worsened the industry outlook. Crop area, fixed by quotas, remained stable, although a large area of available crop remained unharvested.

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Exports in 1985/86 remained virtually unchanged from the previous year at 2.7 million tons, with substantially higher sales to Canada, Malaysia, and China.

Faced with continued low world sugar prices, the industry submitted a formal request to the Queensland and Commonwealth governments for price support and other assistance measures to meet short-term liquidity requirements in early 1985. The Tripartite Sugar Industry working party was established which made recommendations in August 1985 on price support and other assistance measures as well as deregulation of certain industry structures. Although both governments have indicated a willingness to provide financial support, the parties have been unable to agree on deregulation measures. The industry still has hopes that an acceptable package will be negotiated in 1986.

1985/86 WORLD MOLASSES SITUATION UPDATE AND OUTLOOK FOR 1986/87

During 1985/86 world industrial molasses output is expected to rise for the second year in a row. The outlook for 1986/87 is for a further gain in global industrial molasses supplies.

NORTH AMERICA

Mexico: Production continues to increase gradually in line with sugar output. However, domestic consumption is rising even faster, particularly for livestock feed, and exports are declining.

United States: While output has leveled off, imports in 1985/86 are likely to drop back to the level of 1982/83. During the first five months of 1985/86 (October-February), the primary sources of imports were Brazil, South Africa, and Australia. During the same period, the average price (unit value) of all industrial molasses imports was $61.98 per metric ton.

OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil: Molasses production is unchanged in 1985/86. Brazil is, by far, the world's largest producer of molasses. Exports are unchanged during 1985/86, but remain small compared with domestic consumption. The forecast for 1986/87 is for output to remain at the same level.

Cuba: Molasses output continues to be stable despite variations in sugar production, and exports should remain at the 200,000-ton level in 1985/86.

Dominican Republic: Production of molasses has declined as has sugar. Both consumption and exports are down while stocks are virtually unchanged. Molasses production and exports are expected to fall again in 1986/87.

WESTERN EUROPE

The European Community: Output is about the same in 1985/86. However, imports are slightly lower as are exports. The 1986/87 forecast is for production to decline.

Other Western Europe: Production is smaller again in 1985/86 for the second consecutive year. Because of this decline, imports are up slightly. There are no significant exports as usual.

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EASTERN EUROPE

Poland: There is little change in the level of production during 1985/86. Exports are virtually unchanged as is consumption. Most of the domestic use is for industrial alcohol.

Soviet Union: This country is self-sufficient in molasses. Output is down in 1985/86, but is expected to substantially recover in 1986/87 to the level of two years earlier. Consumption is distributed as follows in 1985/86 (in millions of tons): industrial alcohol, 1.3; livestock feed, 1.0; and other, 0.6.

AFRICA

Egypt: Output is likely to rise slightly during 1985/86. Exports are also larger as compared with the year earlier.

South Africa: Production is likely to decline in 1985/86 and less will be exported. A larger-than-usual amount of industrial molasses has been purchased by the United States during 1985/86. High test molasses exports totaled 74,000 tons during calendar 1985.

ASIA

China: A bumper outturn of molasses is being produced in 1985/86. China does not engage in world trade in molasses.

India: Production is up slightly during 1985/86. About 60 percent of India's output from the organized mill sector is for table uses, and the remainder is for industrial uses. Exports during 1986/87 are expected to be about 100,000 tons because of increased supplies.

Japan: Imports are rising in 1985/86 as output declines. Domestic usage is leveling off, meanwhile, and no change is expected during the next two years. Imports during October 1985-February 1986 from the Philippines have decreased sharply because of the political unrest in that country. However, imports are expected to pick up dramatically during the remainder of the year.

Philippines: Output of molasses and sugar was down during 1985/86. While exports of molasses have declined for the last three years, the situation is likely to change in the other direction in 1986/87.

Thailand: Molasses production and exports are likely to decrease during 1985/86. More sugar per ton is being extracted from cane due to technical improvements and less molasses is being produced as a by-product. Total molasses production will increase slightly during 1986/87 while exports will remain about the same.

OCEANIA

Australia: Output is lower in 1985/86 and exports are down by more than 100,000 tons. Most of the molasses consumed internally is for industrial alcohol and the rest is fed to livestock. Supplies are expected to increase during 1986/87.

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ETHANOL PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR AND WORLD SUGAR ENDING STOCKS

The diversion of sugar into ethanol production--to the extent that this increases sugar consumption beyond what might otherwise prevail--can be viewed as a stock reducing phenomenon.

An increasing amount of the world's sugarcane is being utilized for ethyl alcohol or ethanol for mixing with gasoline. This is particularly the case in Brazil, and also in several other countries. The area harvested in Brazil for this purpose doubled between 1981/82 and 1985/86. Production of cane sugar for ethanol rose rapidly to a peak in 1984/85 before declining in 1985/86 due to a low recovery rate.

BRAZIL: HARVESTED CANE AREA, YIELD, CANE USED FOR ETHANOL, RECOVERY RATE, AND SUGAR USED FOR ETHANOL
1981/82-1985/86

Crop Year	Harvested Area: Total	Harvested Area: For Sugar	Harvested Area: For Ethanol 1/	Yield	Cane for Ethanol	Recovery Rate	Sugar for Ethanol
	Million Hectares			MT/HA	MMT	Percent	MMT
1981/82	2.7	1.7	1.0	50.1	50.1	9.6	4.8
1982/83	3.0	2.0	1.0	52.1	52.1	9.4	4.9
1983/84	3.1	1.9	1.2	52.3	62.8	9.4	5.9
1984/85	3.9	2.0	1.9	50.3	95.6	9.5	9.1
1985/86	4.0	2.0	2.0	50.3	100.6	8.4	8.5

1/ Includes relatively small area harvested for use in the alcoholic beverage industry and for livestock feed.

Brazil began producing gasohol several years ago in a large way spurred by the then high price of imported petroleum. Other countries are now diverting some of their cane area to the same use, encouraged first by high oil prices but also by the low world prices for sugar which have persisted for quite some time. Argentina began producing some 25 million gallons of ethanol in 1985/86. Jamaica has increased its output during the past few years to about 20 million gallons. Zimbabwe is now producing some 11 million gallons. Thailand has also expanded to about 8 million gallons.

Other countries that have entered the industry include (with output in millions of gallons of ethanol): Bolivia-6, Costa Rica-40, El Salvador-4, Paraguay-3, and Malawi-1.

World ethanol production has risen generally. By 1985/86, Brazil was still producing nearly 95 percent of the world total outside of the United States, where most of the ethanol production comes from corn. Despite a rapidly increasing output, the other countries, besides Brazil and the United States, still produce only a small proportion of the world total.

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WORLD: SUGAR USED FOR ETHANOL
CROP YEARS 1981/82 -1985/86
(Million metric tons)

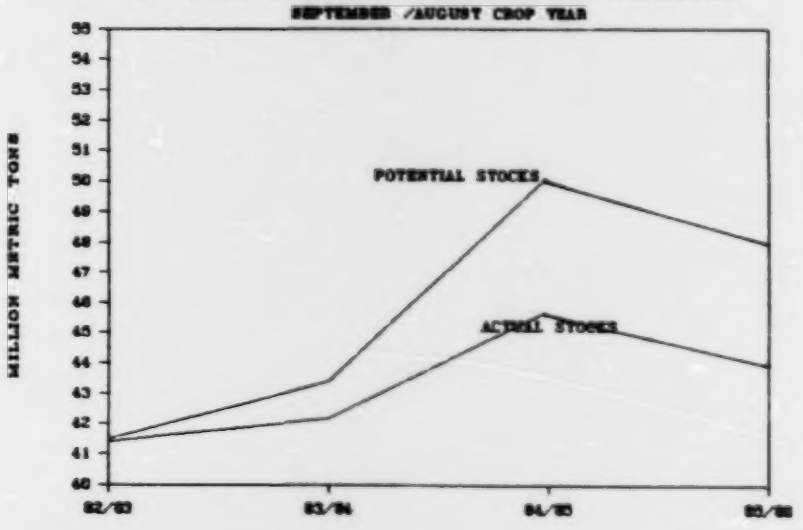
Crop Years	Brazil	Other Countries 1/	World
1981/82	4.8	neg	4.8
1982/83	4.9	neg	4.9
1983/84	5.9	0.1	6.0
1984/85	9.1	0.2	9.3
1985/86	8.5	0.5	9.0

1/ Does not include the United States.

An increasingly larger part of the sugarcane area, especially in Brazil, is being diverted for purposes of ethanol production. Using 1981/82 as a base when 4.8 million tons of sugar were used for ethanol, these diversions rose by the following quantities (in millions of tons): 1982/83-0.1, 1983/84-1.2, 1984/85-4.5, and 1985/86-4.2.

If no further sugar had been diverted to ethanol production, actual world ending stocks would have been larger each year by the above amounts. The higher stock levels which might have prevailed without this diversion are indicated in the chart as "potential stocks." To the extent that this may have resulted in a smaller buildup in world stocks from 1980/81 to 1985/86, it might also have prevented world sugar prices from plunging even lower than they have over the past few years.

WORLD SUGAR: YEAR-END STOCKS



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U.S. SUGAR PROGRAM UPDATE

Following is an update on the domestic sugar program since Foreign Agricultural Circular FS 3-85 of November 1985 was published.

Food Security Act of 1985

On December 23, 1985, the President signed H.R. 2100, the Food Security Act of 1985. Title IX of the Act contains provisions for a price support program for the 1986-1990 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane. The level of support for raw cane sugar for each crop year shall not be less than 18 cents per pound and the level for sugar beets shall be at such level as is fair and reasonable in relation to the support level for sugarcane. The Secretary of Agriculture may increase the support price for each of the crop years using such factors as changes in the cost of previous two years of sugar products, the cost of domestic sugar production and other circumstances that would adversely affect sugar production. If the Secretary does not increase the support price, the Secretary must submit a report to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees with the findings and supporting data for making such a determination. All loans shall be made available not earlier than the beginning of the fiscal year and shall mature before the end of the fiscal year.

The Act also requires that beginning with the 1987 quota year, the President shall use all authorities available to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to operate the sugar program at no cost to the federal government by preventing the accumulation of sugar by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). For the 1986 quota year only, the President shall either: (1) extend the quota by not less than three months and rearrange the shipping schedules so that shipments are divided equally throughout the extended quota year; or (2) administer the program in such a way as to reduce loan forfeitures by an equivalent amount, e.g., reduce the quota by an equivalent amount. Beginning with the 1987 quota year any country which is a net importer of sugar derived from sugar beets and sugarcane will not be allocated a quota unless that country can verify that it does not import sugar from Cuba for re-export to the United States.

In addition, Title IX provides that if producers of sugar beets and sugarcane, due to the bankruptcy or other insolvency of the processor, do not receive the maximum benefits of the price support program within 30 days after the final settlement date provided for in the contract between the producer and the processor, the Secretary, on demand from the producers, shall pay such producers the maximum benefits from the price support program less any benefits already received by the producer. After making the payments, the Secretary would be subrogated to the claims of the producers against the processor and other persons responsible for nonpayment and would have authority to pursue such claims. This provision applies to nonpayments occurring after January 1, 1985.

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Quota Extension

As noted above, the Food Security Act of 1985 mandated that the current quota be either extended or reduced. On February 27, 1986, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that the 1985/86 quota for sugar imports would be extended for three additional months through December 31, 1986. Thus, the base quota amount of 1.72 million tons will enter in 13 months as opposed to the 10-month period. In order to assure that shipments of sugar arrive evenly during the extended period, the shipping patterns for the 11 major exporting countries were revised as follows:

	Period	Current Pattern	Revised Pattern
Dominican Republic	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
Brazil	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
Philippines	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
Australia	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
Guatemala	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
Argentina	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./96	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5

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	Period	Current Pattern	Revised Pattern
Peru	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
Panama	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
El Salvador	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
Colombia	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5
South Africa	Dec./85	10	10
	Jan.-Mar./86	30	19.5
	Apr.-Jun./86	30	19.5
	Jul.-Sept./86	30	19.5
	Oct.-Dec./86	NA	31.5

Sugar Quota Allocation

In response to numerous requests, following is a breakdown of the country sugar quota allocations since the beginning of the sugar quota program in 1982:

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COUNTRY SUGAR QUOTA ALLOCATIONS
1982/83 - 1985/86 1/
(Short tons, raw value)

Country	10/1/82-9/30/83 2/	9/26/83-9/30/84 3/	10/1/84-11/30/85	12/1/85-12/31/86
Argentina	120,400	130,806	109,220	73,788
Australia	232,400	252,486	210,820	1432,428
Barbados	19,600	21,294	17,780	12,500
Belize	30,800	33,462	27,940	18,876
Bolivia	22,400	24,336	20,320	13,728
Brazil	406,000	441,090	368,300	248,820
Canada	30,800	33,462	27,940	18,876
Colombia	67,200	73,008	60,960	41,184
Congo	—	16,776	12,500	12,500
Costa Rica	42,000	62,415	52,302	34,713
Dominican Republic	492,800	535,392	447,040	302,016
Ecuador	30,800	33,462	27,940	18,876
El Salvador	72,800	89,163	74,561	49,999.8
Fiji	19,600	21,294	17,780	12,500
Gabon	—	—	12,500	12,500
Guatemala	134,400	146,016	121,920	82,368
Guyana	33,600	36,504	30,480	20,592
Haiti	16,500	16,776	12,500	12,500
Honduras	28,000	59,514	50,017	32,713.2
India	22,400	24,336	20,320	13,728
Ivory Coast	16,500	16,776	12,500	12,500
Jamaica	30,800	33,462	27,940	18,876
Madagascar	16,500	16,776	12,500	12,500
Malawi	19,600	29,294	35,400	17,160
Mauritius	30,800	33,462	27,940	30,592
Mexico	16,500	16,776	12,500	12,500
Mozambique	36,400	39,546	33,020	22,308
Nicaragua	58,800	6,000	6,000	—
Panama	81,200	88,218	73,660	49,764
Papua New Guinea	—	—	12,500	12,500
Paraguay	16,500	16,776	12,500	12,500
Peru	114,800	124,722	104,140	70,356
Philippines	378,000	410,670	342,900	231,660
St. Christopher-Nevis	16,500	16,776	12,500	12,500
South Africa	64,400	69,966	58,420	39,468
Swaziland	44,800	48,672	40,640	27,456
Taiwan	33,600	36,504	30,480	20,592
Thailand	39,200	42,588	35,560	24,024
Trinidad-Tobago	19,600	21,294	17,780	12,500
Uruguay	—	16,776	12,500	12,500
Zimbabwe	33,600	36,504	30,480	20,592
Base Quota	2,800,000	3,050,000	2,550,000	1,720,000
Base with specialty	2,802,000	3,052,000	2,552,000	1,722,000
Total Quota 4/	2,892,600	3,174,990	2,676,840	1,848,054

1/ Additional allocations were as follows: May 11, 1982-June 30, 1982--220,000 short tons; July 1, 1982-September 30, 1982--420,000 short tons. 2/ Does not reflect global reallocation of shortfalls (by Ecuador and Trinidad-Tobago) of a combined 50,400 short tons. 3/ Reflects global allocation of 100,000 short ton increase enacted on April 5, 1984. 4/ Including minimum boatloads.

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Sugar Producers Protected From Insolvency

On April 29, 1986, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced implementation of the provision in the Food Security Act of 1985 that requires the Secretary to take action to protect sugar growers from possible financial loss due to the insolvency of a processor. Those producers who failed to receive their full benefits under the price support program for the 1984 crop of sugarbeets, due to the insolvency of a sugar processor, may make a claim for a payment from CCC by May 29, 1986. CCC will pay producers maximum benefits less any benefits previously received from the processor. Any payments made will be reduced by 4.3 percent under the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act.

Refined Re-export Program

Presidential Proclamation 5002 authorized the importation of raw sugar exempt from quota provided the sugar was re-exported in refined form within three months from the date of entry of the imported sugar. Regulations implementing this proclamation was finalized on June 28, 1983. On December 29, 1983, the regulations were amended to allow for an increase in the license size from 28,000 short tons, raw value, to 50,000 short tons, raw value. In addition, effective October 7, 1985, the regulations were amended to provide additional safeguards in the program to assure that none of the sugar imported under this program could be diverted into the commerce of the United States.

Following is a quarterly breakdown of imports and exports under this program since its inception:

Year/Quarter	Imports: Short tons, raw value	Exports: Short tons, raw value
1983:		
IV	91,868	114,905
1984:		
I	129,108	111,438
II	165,428	110,835
III	42,022	62,880
IV	117,193	80,037
1985:		
I	39,930	80,902
II	111,096	98,123
III	151,126	130,822
IV	82,760	122,478
1986:		
I	100,382	100,596

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Sugar Loans Extended

On April 30, 1986, the USDA announced that sugar processors with 1985-crop sugar loans that mature on April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31, and August 31, 1986, can request an extension of their loan maturity date to September 30, 1986.

Acquisitions and Sales of 1984-Crop Sugar by CCC

Following is a breakdown of acquisitions and sales by CCC of refined beet and raw cane sugar:

Description	Refined Beet (Commercial weight basis)	Raw Cane (Raw value basis)
Quantity Acquired (short tons)	127,300	303,680.2
Acquisition Value (dollars)	51,378,280	107,624,249
Quantity Sold (short tons)	106,757.3	127,072.2
Acquisition Value of Sugar Sold (dollars)	43,087,246	45,000,000
Total Sales Value (dollars)	46,890,537	7,404,815
Sales Use	Unrestricted	Restricted
CCC Inventory (short tons)	20,542.7	176,608
Acquisition Value of Inventory (dollars)	8,291,034	62,600,000

Following is an update of the Summary of Events related to the domestic sugar program:

Summary of Events: December 1981-April 1986

Dec. 22, 1981 — President signs Agriculture and Food Act of 1981—Current sugar price support program becomes effective; Loan program initiated

Dec. 23, 1981 — President signs two proclamations—#4887: Raises import fee on raw sugar to 2.1418 ¢/lb. (refined-3.1104 ¢/lb.) and defines and announces the Market Stabilization Price (MSP) used to calculate fees; Revises import fee system to quarterly (intra-quarterly) adjustment basis—#4888: Raises duty on raw sugar to maximum level of 2.8125 ¢/lb., raw basis (Published Dec. 28, 1981)

Feb. 23, 1982 — Interim Rule implementing price support purchase program for 1982-crop sugarcane and sugar beets—comment period closed March 25, 1982 (Published Feb. 24, 1982)

April 29, 1982 — Amendment to interim rule of 2/23/82 extending date by which eligible processors must execute purchase agreement (Published April 30, 1982)

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May 5, 1982	President signs two proclamations—#4940: Increases MSP; increases fee on raw sugar to 4.0703¢/lb. (refined 5.0703 ¢/lb.) for 1982; shifts to #12 contract price quote in determining fees.—#4941: Establishes emergency import (quarterly) quota system on country-by-country basis and establishes import quota of 220,000 short tons for May 5, 1982, through June 30, 1982 (Published May 7, 1982)
May 28, 1982	Final Rule on 1982 purchase program (Published May 28, 1982)
June 15, 1982	July-Sept. quota set at 420,000 short tons (Published June 18, 1982)
July 27, 1982	Proposed rule for 1982 price support loan program—comment period closed Aug. 25, 1982 (Published July 30, 1982)
Aug. 11, 1982	Regulations issued governing quotas to: 1) make specific allocations to "other specified countries and areas;" 2) establish "certificate of eligibility" system; 3) shift from quarterly to annual quotas; and 4) modify the quota allocations—comment period closed Sept. 10, 1982 (Published Aug. 11, 1982)
Aug. 28, 1982	Intra-quarterly fee adjustment on raw and refined sugar (Published Sept. 1, 1982)
Sept. 1, 1982	Announcement of FY 1983 Market Stabilization Price - 20.73 ¢/lb. (Loan rate-17.0 ¢/lb.) (Published Sept. 30, 1982)
	Review of quota system filed (Published Sept. 7, 1982)
Sept. 15, 1982	FY 1983 quota fixed at 2,800,000 short tons (Published Sept. 20, 1982)
Oct. 1, 1982	Import fee for raw sugar reduced to zero; Refined set at 1 ¢/lb. (Published Sept. 29, 1982)
	Final Rule for 1982 price support program (Published Oct. 20, 1982)
Nov. 30, 1982	President signs Proclamation #5002 to grant authority to exempt entry of sugar from restrictions of quota system for re-export in refined form, or in sugar-containing products, or in production of polyhydric alcohols (Published Dec. 2, 1982)
April 8, 1983	USDA proposes rule for importation of quota-free raw sugar for re-export of refined sugar—comment period closed May 9, 1983 (Published April 8, 1983)
April 25, 1983	USDA issues "Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking" on sugar-containing products—comment period closed June 24, 1983 (Published April 25, 1983)

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June 22, 1983	Country allocations modified to allow importation of specialty sugars (Published June 23, 1983)
June 23, 1983	Quota increased by 2,000 short tons to allow for importation of specialty sugars (Published June 23, 1983)
	USDA issues final rules for importing specialty sugars (Published June 23, 1983)
June 28, 1983	USDA issues final rule for re-export of refined sugar (Published June 28, 1983)
	President signs Proclamation #5071 to embargo imports of certain blends and mixtures of sugar and other ingredients (Published June 30, 1983)
Sept. 1, 1983	FY 1984 MSP set at 21.17 ¢/lb. (loan rate - 17.50 ¢/lb) (Published Oct. 28, 1983)
	Review of quota system filed (Published Sept. 7, 1983)
Sept. 7, 1983	Shortfall in quota shipments of 50,400 short tons from Ecuador and Trinidad-Tobago reallocated on global basis (Published Sept. 7, 1983)
Sept. 15, 1983	1984 quota set at 2,952,000 short tons, including 2,000 short tons for specialty sugars (Published Sept. 20, 1983)
Sept. 23, 1983	President signs Proclamation #5104 to decrease Nicaraguan quota allocation to 6,000 short tons and to reallocate difference to El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica (Published Sept. 27, 1983)
Sept. 26, 1983	Quota year begins; country-by-country quota allocations set, unchanged from 1983 percentages, with exception of: 1) reduction in Nicaraguan allocation to 6,000 short tons with reallocation to El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica; and 2) Congo and Uruguay added to "Other Specified Countries and Areas"
	De minimis amount of sugar which may be imported from Canada exempt from certificate of eligibility requirements reduced from 20 short tons to 250 pounds (Published Oct. 18, 1983)
Oct. 1, 1983	Effective date for interim rule on price support loan program for the 1983-1985 crops sugar beets and sugarcane--comment period closed Dec. 5, 1983 (Published Oct. 5, 1983)
	Quarterly import fees remain at zero for raw sugar, and 1 ¢/lb. for refined sugar (Published Sept. 28, 1983)

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Nov. 23, 1983	USDA issues proposed rule for importation of sugar exempt from quota for re-export in sugar-containing products—comment period closed Dec. 9, 1983 (Published Nov. 23, 1983)
Nov. 25, 1983	USDA issues proposed rule for importation of sugar exempt from quota for use in production of polyhydric alcohols—comment period closed Dec. 9, 1983 (Published Nov. 25, 1983)
Dec. 16, 1983	ITC issues findings and recommendations on articles covered by Proclamation #5071 (Published Jan. 18, 1984)
Dec. 29, 1983	USDA amends re-export program of refined sugar to allow for increase in license size (Published Jan. 4, 1984)
Jan. 1, 1984	Determination of quarterly fees (Published Jan. 4, 1984)
Jan. 25, 1984	USDA issues final rule on polyhydric alcohols (Published Jan. 25, 1984)
	USDA issues final rule on sugar-containing products (Published Jan. 25, 1984)
March 19, 1984	President signs Proclamation #5164 on import fees, finalizing emergency action of Proclamation 4940 (Published March 21, 1984)
April 1, 1984	Quarterly import fee determination (Published March 28, 1984)
April 4, 1984	Country-by-country allocations modified (Published April 5, 1984)
April 5, 1984	FY 1984 quota increased by 100,000 short tons to 3,052,000, including 2,000 short tons for specialty sugars (Published April 5, 1984)
May 29, 1984	FY 1984 quota allocations for specialty sugars modified (Published May 29, 1984)
July 1, 1984	Quarterly import fee determination (Published July 5, 1984)
July 24, 1984	USDA proposes rule to amend re-export program of refined sugar regarding proof of export—comment period closed Aug. 14, 1984 (Published July 24, 1984)
Aug. 8, 1984	Notice of proposed determination of 1984-crop sugar beets and sugarcane loan rates—comment period closed Sept. 12, 1984 (Published Aug. 13, 1984)
Aug. 31, 1984	MSP of 21.57 ¢/lb. for FY 1985 announced (loan rate 17.75 ¢/lb.) (Published Sept. 11, 1984)

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	Review of annual quota filed (Published Sept. 6, 1984)
Sept. 14, 1984	FY 1985 quota of 2,552,000 short tons announced, including 2,000 short tons for specialty sugars (Published Sept. 19, 1984)
Sept. 24, 1984	Announcement of 1984-crop sugar beets and sugarcane loan rates of 20.76 ¢/lb. and 17.75 ¢/lb, respectively (Published Oct. 24, 1984)
Oct. 1, 1984	Determination of quarterly import fees (Published Oct. 3, 1984)
	Final rule for 1983-1985 crops loan program for sugar beets and sugarcane (Published Oct. 1, 1984)
Oct. 31, 1984	Notice of final results of administrative review of anti-dumping finding (Published Oct. 31, 1984)
Nov. 7, 1984	U.S. Customs Service rules that entries of sugar blends considered to be comingled merchandise would be segregated and individually classified for duties and quota restraints, destroyed, or exported
Jan. 1, 1985	Import fee for raw sugar set at .2875 ¢/lb. for January-March, 1985; refined sugar set at 1.2875 ¢/lb. (Published Jan. 3, 1985)
Jan. 8, 1985	Gabon and Papua New Guinea added to "Other Specified Countries" for quota allocation (Published Feb. 8, 1985)
Jan. 16, 1985	FY 1985 quota year extended by two months to cover October 1, 1984-November 30, 1985 (Published Jan. 16, 1985)
Jan. 24, 1985	FY 1985 desired shipping patterns revised to reflect extension of quota year
Jan. 28, 1985	President signs Proclamation #5294 finalizing zero quota on imports of certain sugar containing articles and establishing emergency quotas on imports of other sugar containing articles (Published Jan. 30, 1985)
Jan. 31, 1985	President signs Proclamation #5297 reducing the import duty on raw sugar from the maximum 2.8125 ¢/lb. to the minimum .625 ¢/lb. (Published Feb. 4, 1985)
Feb. 12, 1985	Import fee for raw sugar set at 1.2875 ¢/lb.; refined sugar set at 2.2875 ¢/lb., reflecting within-quarter adjustment (Published Feb. 14, 1985)
March 5, 1985	Import fee for raw sugar set a 2.2875 ¢/lb. and for refined sugar at 3.2375 ¢/lb., reflecting within-quarter adjustment (Published March 7, 1985)

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March 29, 1985	President signs Proclamation #5313 to temporarily suspend fee on raw sugar and reduce fee on refined sugar to 1 ¢/lb. (Published April 2, 1985)
April 1,1985	Notice filed on import fee for raw sugar of 2.7185 ¢/lb.; refined sugar set at 3.7185 ¢/lb. (Published April 3, 1985)
May 17, 1985	President signs Proclamation #5340 modifying Proclamation #5294, exempting certain sugar containing products from emergency quotas (Published May 21, 1985)
June 11, 1985	USDA announces sales policy for CCC-owned beet sugar
June 12, 1985	CCC amends monthly sales list to include refined beet sugar
June 21, 1985	Indictments handed down in re-export program
June 28, 1985	Interim rule amending regulations for 1983-1985 crop sugar beets and sugarcane to allow for extension of sugar loan maturity dates--comment period closed July 29, 1985 (Published July 3, 1985)
July 16, 1985	ITC holds hearing on Presidential Proclamtion #5313 to suspend fees on raw sugar and reduce fee on refined sugar to 1 ¢/lb.
July 17, 1985	ITC holds hearing on Presidential Proclamation #5294 (as amended by Proclamation #5340) imposing quotas on certain sugar-containing products
July 31, 1985	1984-crop sugar loans extended to Sept. 30, 1985
Aug. 21, 1985	Notice of proposed 1985-crop loan rates (Published Aug. 22, 1985)
Aug. 28, 1985	Review of annual quota filed (Published Sept. 3, 1985)
Sept. 5, 1985	Interim rule on calculation of MSP--comment period closed Nov. 4, 1985 (Published Sept. 5, 1985)
Sept. 10, 1985	ITC issues findings and recommendations on Presidential Proclamation #5313
Sept. 12, 1985	Final rule issued on extending maturity date for sugar loans (Published Sept. 12, 1985)
Sept. 13, 1985	FY 1986 quota of 1,772,000 short tons announced, including 2,000 short ton quota for specialty sugar (Published Sept. 18, 1985)
	Country-by-country allocations for 1986 quota year announced
Sept. 25, 1985	1985 crop loan rates announced

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Sept. 27, 1985	MSP for FY 86 announced--21.50 ¢/lb. (Published Oct. 1, 1985)
Oct. 7, 1985	Effective date for amendments to re-export program (Published Sept. 5, 1985)
Oct. 9, 1985	Revocation of countervailing duty order on sugar content of certain articles from Australia (Published Oct. 9, 1984)
Oct. 10, 1985	ITC issues findings and recommendations on Presidential Proclamation #5294, as amended
Dec. 20, 1985	Sale of CCC-owned sugar for restricted use (ethanol)
Dec. 23, 1985	President signs the Food Security Act of 1985
Feb. 27, 1986	1986 sugar import quota extended through Dec. 31, 1986
March 20, 1986	Proposed rule published on protection of sugar producers in the event of insolvency of processor
April 29, 1986	USDA announces implementation of program to protect producers in the event of insolvency of processor
April 30, 1986	USDA extends 1985-crop sugar loans through Sept. 30, 1986

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TABLE 1 - WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1982/83 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 2/	1986/87 3/
	1,000 metric tons				
NORTH AMERICA:					
CANADA	121	121	122	62	80
MEXICO	3,078	3,242	3,436	3,630	3,670
UNITED STATES 4/ 5/	5,359	5,275	5,289	5,443	5,625
REGION SUBTOTAL	8,558	8,638	8,847	9,135	9,375
CARIBBEAN:					
BARBADOS	85	101	99	110	90
CUBA	7,200	8,330	8,100	6,750	7,600
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,219	1,190	980	785	780
GUADELOUPE	60	48	50	50	50
HAITI	43	46	52	45	46
JAMACIA	196	195	207	207	192
MARTINIQUE	3	2	1	1	1
PUERTO RICO	91	89	90	90	90
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	28	30	32	32	32
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	80	65	85	90	90
REGION SUBTOTAL	9,005	10,096	9,696	8,160	8,971
CENTRAL AMERICA:					
BELIZE	116	103	98	90	82
COSTA RICA	201	241	241	240	207
EL SALVADOR	231	242	264	277	277
GUATEMALA	531	541	576	576	576
HONDURAS	205	215	220	205	205
NICARAGUA	255	229	240	240	240
PANAMA	188	180	176	170	150
REGION SUBTOTAL	1,727	1,751	1,815	1,798	1,737

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1982/83 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 2/	1986/87 3/
	1,000 metric tons				
SOUTH AMERICA:					
ARGENTINA	1,617	1,621	1,535	1,160	1,120
BOLIVIA	277	225	200	210	210
BRAZIL	9,300	9,400	9,300	8,200	8,800
CHILE	144	231	362	351	420
COLOMBIA	1,332	1,235	1,367	1,272	1,320
ECUADOR	254	220	312	273	295
GUYANA	310	265	247	260	260
PARAGUAY	80	95	95	95	95
PERU	439	626	626	754	660
SURINAME	12	12	12	12	12
URUGUAY	100	91	87	92	92
VENEZUELA	385	372	498	540	600
REGION SUBTOTAL	14,250	14,393	14,641	13,219	13,884
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:					
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	1,113	846	914	943	885
DENMARK	584	375	595	575	550
FRANCE 6/	4,833	4,153	4,301	4,323	3,720
GERMANY, FED. REP.	3,591	2,726	3,146	3,432	3,100
GREECE	322	298	218	345	345
IRELAND	241	214	241	189	220
ITALY	1,282	1,353	1,385	1,352	1,600
NETHERLANDS	1,228	808	1,015	975	1,000
PORTUGAL	11	11	11	11	11
SPAIN	1,243	1,348	1,168	978	1,087
UNITED KINGDOM	1,541	1,155	1,430	1,315	1,300
REGION SUBTOTAL	15,989	13,287	14,424	14,438	13,818
OTHER WEST EUROPE:					
AUSTRIA	612	385	464	468	296
FINLAND	116	155	127	103	114
SWEDEN	370	284	373	329	344
SWITZERLAND	120	124	131	139	132
REGION SUBTOTAL	1,218	948	1,095	1,039	886
EAST EUROPE:					
ALBANIA	20	20	20	20	20
BULGARIA	188	120	160	150	150
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	885	790	850	825	825
GERMANY, EAST	760	610	680	700	650
HUNGARY	537	537	450	460	460
POLAND	2,009	2,141	1,878	1,809	1,785
ROMANIA	648	585	605	520	585
YUGOSLAVIA	697	778	996	989	1,000
REGION SUBTOTAL	5,744	5,581	5,639	5,473	5,475

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1982/83 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 2/	1986/87 3/
	1,000 metric tons				
USSR:					
USSR	7,392	8,700	8,587	7,800	8,500
NORTH AFRICA:					
ALGERIA	8	11	10	10	10
EGYPT	770	790	767	887	905
MOROCCO	435	470	470	450	450
SUDAN	360	419	525	540	550
TUNISIA	10	8	16	15	15
REGION SUBTOTAL	1,583	1,698	1,788	1,902	1,930
OTHER AFRICA:					
ANGOLA	50	45	30	35	40
BURKINA FASO	30	30	20	20	20
CAMEROON	68	74	78	80	80
CHAD	25	25	20	20	20
CONGO	40	35	35	35	35
ETHIOPIA	178	182	180	180	180
GABON	15	17	20	20	20
GHANA	20	10	10	10	10
GUINEA	22	22	25	25	25
IVORY COAST	187	126	112	138	140
KENYA	309	325	372	340	360
MADAGASCAR	87	100	79	95	95
MALAWI	183	170	150	175	175
MALI	5	10	5	5	5
MAURITIUS	729	640	610	684	700
MOZAMBIQUE	126	54	75	93	90
NIGERIA	53	58	55	95	100
REUNION	268	225	321	300	310
SENEGAL	65	45	60	65	65
SOMALIA	55	50	50	50	45
SOUTH AFRICA	2,256	1,462	2,514	2,255	2,228
SWAZILAND	385	414	402	400	373
TANZANIA	116	132	126	120	119
UGANDA	4	6	10	10	10
ZAIRE	50	52	61	60	75
ZAMBIA	117	132	141	150	150
ZIMBABWE	423	452	484	476	480
REGION SUBTOTAL	5,866	4,893	6,045	5,936	5,950

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1982/83 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 2/	1986/87 3/
	1,000 metric tons				
MIDDLE EAST:					
IRAN	450	500	600	600	600
IRAQ	35	35	35	35	35
LEBANON	6	5	6	6	6
SYRIA	81	90	100	50	50
TURKEY	1,860	1,770	1,655	1,400	1,600
REGION SUBTOTAL	2,432	2,400	2,396	2,091	2,291
OTHER ASIA:					
AFGHANISTAN	10	10	10	10	10
BANGLADESH	190	161	94	88	120
BURMA	39	56	52	50	50
CHINA	4,132	3,825	4,627	5,169	5,700
INDIA 7/	9,508	7,042	7,071	7,663	8,730
INDONESIA	1,731	1,762	1,777	1,760	1,860
JAPAN	930	807	934	870	840
MALAYSIA	77	82	74	84	86
NEPAL	17	17	17	17	17
PAKISTAN	1,197	1,219	1,485	1,210	1,500
PHILIPPINES	2,521	2,381	1,767	1,400	1,500
SRI LANKA	30	30	20	20	20
TAIWAN	621	619	662	570	550
THAILAND	2,305	2,305	2,533	2,550	2,600
VIETNAM	160	200	225	250	250
REGION SUBTOTAL	23,468	20,516	21,348	21,711	23,833
OCEANIA:					
AUSTRALIA	3,535	3,414	3,548	3,352	3,430
FIJI	487	275	480	460	400
REGION SUBTOTAL	4,022	3,689	4,028	3,812	3,830
TOTAL ABOVE	101,254	96,590	100,349	96,514	100,480

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include outturn of sugar from several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Refined beet sugar is multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07.
2/ Revised estimates.
3/ Preliminary forecasts.
4/ United States includes continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane, but excludes Puerto Rico cane which is listed under Caribbean.
5/ First official USDA estimate of U.S. raw value sugar production is scheduled to be released by the USDA Agricultural Statistics in its Annual Crop Production Report in January, 1987.
6/ France excludes production of cane sugar from Guadeloupe and Martinique as well as Reunion. Production from these countries is listed under Caribbean and African regions, respectively.
7/ Includes Khandsari sugar (native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar).

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TABLE 2 - WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
BY BEET AND CANE PRODUCERS
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	1983/84 BEET	1983/84 CANE	1984/85 BEET	1984/85 CANE	1985/86 2/ BEET	1985/86 2/ CANE	1986/87 3/ BEET	1986/87 3/ CANE
	1,000 metric tons							
NORTH AMERICA:								
CANADA	121	0	122	0	62	0	80	0
MEXICO	0	3,242	0	3,436	0	3,630	0	3,670
UNITED STATES 4/ 5/	2,575	2,700	2,644	2,645	2,722	2,721	2,858	2,767
REGION TOTAL	2,696	5,942	2,766	6,081	2,784	6,351	2,938	6,437
CARIBBEAN:								
BARBADOS	0	101	0	99	0	110	0	90
CUBA	0	8,330	0	8,100	0	6,750	0	7,600
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	1,190	0	980	0	785	0	780
GUADELOUPE	0	48	0	50	0	50	0	50
HAITI	0	46	0	52	0	45	0	46
JAMACIA	0	195	0	207	0	207	0	192
MARTINIQUE	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
PUERTO RICO	0	89	0	90	0	90	0	90
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	0	30	0	32	0	32	0	32
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0	65	0	85	0	90	0	90
REGION TOTAL	0	10,096	0	9,696	0	8,160	0	8,971
CENTRAL AMERICA:								
BELIZE	0	103	0	98	0	90	0	82
COSTA RICA	0	241	0	241	0	240	0	207
EL SALVADOR	0	242	0	264	0	277	0	277
GUATEMALA	0	541	0	576	0	576	0	576
HONDURAS	0	215	0	220	0	205	0	205
NICARAGUA	0	229	0	240	0	240	0	240
PANAMA	0	180	0	176	0	170	0	150
REGION TOTAL	0	1,751	0	1,815	0	1,798	0	1,737
SOUTH AMERICA:								
ARGENTINA	0	1,621	1	1,534	0	1,160	4	1,116
BOLIVIA	0	225	0	200	0	210	0	210
BRAZIL	0	9,400	0	9,300	0	8,200	0	8,800
CHILE	231	0	362	0	351	0	420	0
COLOMBIA	0	1,235	0	1,367	0	1,272	0	1,320
ECUADOR	0	220	0	312	0	273	0	295
GUYANA	0	265	0	247	0	260	0	260
PARAGUAY	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	95
PERU	0	626	0	626	0	754	0	660
SURINAME	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
URUGUAY	30	61	27	60	34	58	34	58
VENEZUELA	0	372	0	498	0	540	0	600
REGION TOTAL	261	14,132	390	14,251	385	12,834	458	13,426

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
BY BEET AND CANE PRODUCERS
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	1983/84 BEET	1983/84 CANE	1984/85 BEET	1984/85 CANE	1985/86 2/ BEET	1985/86 2/ CANE	1986/87 3/ BEET	1986/87 3/ CANE
	1,000 metric tons							
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:								
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	846	0	914	0	943	0	885	0
DENMARK	375	0	595	0	575	0	550	0
FRANCE	4,153	0	4,301	0	4,323	0	3,720	0
GERMANY, FED. REP.	2,726	0	3,146	0	3,432	0	3,100	0
GREECE	298	0	218	0	345	0	345	0
IRELAND	214	0	241	0	189	0	220	0
ITALY	1,353	0	1,385	0	1,352	0	1,600	0
NETHERLANDS	808	0	1,015	0	975	0	1,000	0
PORTUGAL	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1
SPAIN	1,339	9	1,158	10	965	13	1,071	16
UNITED KINGDOM	1,155	0	1,430	0	1,315	0	1,300	0
REGION TOTAL	13,277	10	14,413	11	14,424	14	13,801	17
OTHER WEST EUROPE:								
AUSTRIA	385	0	464	0	468	0	296	0
FINLAND	155	0	127	0	103	0	114	0
SWEDEN	284	0	373	0	329	0	344	0
SWITZERLAND	124	0	131	0	139	0	132	0
REGION TOTAL	948	0	1,095	0	1,039	0	886	0
EAST EUROPE:								
ALBANIA	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
BULGARIA	120	0	160	0	150	0	150	0
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	790	0	850	0	825	0	825	0
GERMANY, DEM. REP.	610	0	680	0	700	0	650	0
HUNGARY	537	0	450	0	460	0	460	0
POLAND	2,141	0	1,878	0	1,809	0	1,785	0
ROMANIA	585	0	605	0	520	0	585	0
YUGOSLAVIA	778	0	996	0	989	0	1,000	0
REGION TOTAL	5,581	0	5,639	0	5,473	0	5,475	0
USSR								
USSR	8,700	0	8,587	0	7,800	0	8,500	0
NORTH AFRICA:								
ALGERIA	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
EGYPT	65	725	64	703	87	800	85	820
MOROCCO	415	55	420	50	400	50	400	50
SUDAN	0	419	0	525	0	540	0	550
TUNISIA	8	0	16	0	15	0	15	0
REGION TOTAL	499	1,199	510	1,278	512	1,390	510	1,420

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
BY BEET AND CANE PRODUCERS
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	1983/84 BEET	1983/84 CANE	1984/85 BEET	1984/85 CANE	1985/86 2/ BEET	1985/86 2/ CANE	1986/87 3/ BEET	1986/87 3/ CANE
	1,000 metric tons							
OTHER AFRICA:								
ANGOLA	0	45	0	30	0	35	0	40
BURKINA FASO	0	30	0	20	0	20	0	20
CAMEROON	0	74	0	78	0	80	0	80
CHAD	0	25	0	20	0	20	0	20
CONGO	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35
ETHIOPIA	0	182	0	180	0	180	0	180
GABON	0	17	0	20	0	20	0	20
GHANA	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
GUINEA	0	22	0	25	0	25	0	25
IVORY COAST	0	126	0	112	0	138	0	140
KENYA	0	325	0	372	0	340	0	360
MADAGASCAR	0	100	0	79	0	95	0	95
MALAWI	0	170	0	150	0	175	0	175
MALI	0	10	0	5	0	5	0	5
MAURITIUS	0	640	0	610	0	684	0	700
MOZAMBIQUE	0	54	0	75	0	93	0	90
NIGERIA	0	58	0	55	0	95	0	100
REUNION	0	225	0	321	0	300	0	310
SENEGAL	0	45	0	60	0	65	0	65
SOMALIA	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	45
SOUTH AFRICA	0	1,462	0	2,514	0	2,255	0	2,228
SWAZILAND	0	414	0	402	0	400	0	373
TANZANIA	0	132	0	126	0	120	0	119
UGANDA	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10
ZAIRE	0	52	0	61	0	60	0	75
ZAMBIA	0	132	0	141	0	150	0	150
ZIMBABWE	0	452	0	484	0	476	0	480
REGION TOTAL	0	4,893	0	6,045	0	5,936	0	5,950
MIDDLE EAST:								
IRAN	400	100	400	200	400	200	400	200
IRAQ	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0
LEBANON	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
SYRIA	90	0	100	0	50	0	50	0
TURKEY	1,770	0	1,655	0	1,400	0	1,600	0
REGION TOTAL	2,300	100	2,196	200	1,891	200	2,091	200

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVSION, FAS, USDA

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
BY BEET AND CANE PRODUCERS
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	1983/84 BEET	1983/84 CANE	1984/85 BEET	1984/85 CANE	1985/86 2/ BEET	1985/86 2/ CANE	1986/87 3/ BEET	1986/87 3/ CANE
	1,000 metric tons							
ASIA:								
AFGHANISTAN	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7
BANGLADESH	0	161	0	94	0	88	0	120
BURMA	0	56	0	52	0	50	0	50
CHINA	1,022	2,803	957	3,670	761	4,408	1,000	4,700
INDIA	0	7,042	0	7,071	0	7,663	0	8,730
INDONESIA	0	1,762	0	1,777	0	1,760	0	1,860
JAPAN	510	297	650	284	600	270	580	260
MALAYSIA	0	82	0	74	0	84	0	86
NEPAL	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17
PAKISTAN	16	1,203	10	1,475	10	1,200	10	1,490
PHILIPPINES	0	2,381	0	1,767	0	1,400	0	1,500
SRI LANKA	0	30	0	20	0	20	0	20
TAIWAN	0	619	0	662	0	570	0	550
THAILAND	0	2,305	0	2,533	0	2,550	0	2,600
VIETNAM	0	200	0	225	0	250	0	250
REGION TOTAL	1,551	18,965	1,620	19,728	1,374	20,337	1,593	22,240
OCEANIA:								
AUSTRALIA	0	3,414	0	3,548	0	3,352	0	3,430
FIJI	0	275	0	480	0	460	0	400
REGION TOTAL	0	3,689	0	4,028	0	3,812	0	3,830
TOTAL ABOVE	36,942	60,777	37,216	63,133	35,682	60,832	36,252	64,228

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include outturn of sugar from several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin in prior to September. Refined beet sugar is multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07.
2/ Revised estimates.
3/ Preliminary forecast.
4/ United States includes continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane, but excludes Puerto Rico cane which is listed under Caribbean.
5/ First official USDA estimate of U.S. raw value sugar production is scheduled to be released by the USDA Agricultural Statistics in its Annual Crop Production Report in January, 1987.

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TABLE 3 - SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
NORTH AMERICA	MEXICO	1983/84	495	70.2	34,746	3,242	9.3	6.55
		1984/85	540	70.6	38,100	3,436	9.0	6.36
		1985/86	555	70.1	38,900	3,630	9.3	6.54
		1986/87	560	71.4	40,000	3,670	9.2	6.55
	U.S. MAINLAND 3/	1983/84	259	64.0	16,579	1,726	10.4	6.66
		1984/85	247	64.5	15,925	1,764	11.1	7.14
		1985/86	258	66.4	17,125	1,814	10.6	7.03
		1986/87	262	65.5	17,150	1,880	10.8	7.10
	U.S. HAWAII 4/	1983/84	38	213.1	8,098	974	12.0	25.63
		1984/85	36	213.0	7,669	881	11.5	24.47
		1985/86	33	214.4	7,076	907	12.8	27.49
		1986/87	33	221.5	7,310	907	12.4	27.49
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	792	75.0	59,423	5,942	10.0	7.50
		1984/85	823	75.0	61,694	6,081	9.9	7.39
		1985/86	846	74.6	63,101	6,351	10.1	7.51
		1986/87	855	75.4	64,460	6,437	10.0	7.53
CARIBBEAN	BARBADOS	1983/84	14	61.3	858	101	11.8	7.21
		1984/85	15	57.5	863	99	11.5	6.60
		1985/86	15	61.7	925	110	11.9	7.33
		1986/87	13	61.5	800	90	11.3	6.92
	CUBA	1983/84	1,500	50.0	75,000	8,330	11.1	5.55
		1984/85	1,500	50.0	75,000	8,100	10.8	5.40
		1985/86	1,500	45.0	67,500	6,750	10.0	4.50
		1986/87	1,500	46.7	70,000	7,600	10.9	5.07
	DOMINICAN REPUB	1983/84	188	58.5	11,000	1,190	10.8	6.33
		1984/85	175	50.9	8,900	980	11.0	5.60
		1985/86	148	50.7	7,500	785	10.5	5.30
		1986/87	140	50.0	7,000	780	11.1	5.57
	GUADELOUPE	1983/84	21	38.1	800	48	6.0	2.29
		1984/85	21	38.1	800	50	6.3	2.38
		1985/86	21	38.1	800	50	6.3	2.38
		1986/87	21	38.1	800	50	6.3	2.38
	HAITI	1983/84	50	14.0	700	46	6.6	0.92
		1984/85	60	10.8	650	52	8.0	0.87
		1985/86	57	10.5	600	45	7.5	0.79
		1986/87	58	10.5	610	46	7.5	0.79

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SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
CARIBBEAN (CONTINUED)	JAMAICA	1983/84	41	59.0	2,420	195	8.1	4.76
		1984/85	40	60.0	2,400	207	8.6	5.18
		1985/86	41	54.8	2,248	207	9.2	5.05
		1986/87	38	55.0	2,090	192	9.2	5.05
	MARTINIQUE	1983/84	3	15.0	45	2	4.4	0.67
		1984/85	3	15.0	45	1	2.2	0.33
		1985/86	3	15.0	45	1	2.2	0.33
		1986/87	3	15.0	45	1	2.2	0.33
	PUERTO RICO	1983/84	20	60.0	1,200	89	7.4	4.45
		1984/85	20	60.0	1,200	90	7.5	4.50
		1985/86	20	60.0	1,200	90	7.5	4.50
		1986/87	20	60.0	1,200	90	7.5	4.50
	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	1983/84	3	93.3	280	30	10.7	10.00
		1984/85	3	99.3	298	32	10.7	10.67
		1985/86	3	99.3	298	32	10.7	10.67
		1986/87	3	99.3	298	32	10.7	10.67
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1983/84	27	32.6	879	65	7.4	2.41
		1984/85	27	37.1	1,002	85	8.5	3.15
		1985/86	27	41.7	1,125	90	8.0	3.33
		1986/87	27	37.0	1,000	90	9.0	3.33
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	1,867	49.9	93,182	10,086	10.8	5.41
		1984/85	1,864	48.9	91,158	9,686	10.6	5.20
		1985/86	1,835	44.8	82,241	8,160	9.9	4.45
		1986/87	1,823	46.0	83,843	8,971	10.7	4.92
CENTRAL AMERICA	BELIZE	1983/84	24	43.0	1,032	103	10.0	4.29
		1984/85	24	40.7	976	98	10.0	4.08
		1985/86	24	34.8	835	90	10.8	3.75
		1986/87	23	36.1	830	82	9.9	3.57
	COSTA RICA	1983/84	37	70.1	2,595	241	9.3	6.51
		1984/85	37	70.1	2,595	241	9.3	6.51
		1985/86	38	72.4	2,750	240	8.7	6.32
		1986/87	38	62.2	2,365	207	8.8	5.45
	EL SALVADOR	1983/84	32	89.7	2,870	242	8.4	7.56
		1984/85	35	84.1	2,944	264	9.0	7.54
		1985/86	36	84.3	3,036	277	9.1	7.69
		1986/87	36	84.3	3,036	277	9.1	7.69
	GUATEMALA	1983/84	74	77.5	5,737	541	9.4	7.31
		1984/85	84	66.3	5,570	576	10.3	6.86
		1985/86	87	65.0	5,657	576	10.2	6.62
		1986/87	87	65.0	5,656	576	10.2	6.62

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AND CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES
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REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
CENTRAL AMERICA	HONDURAS	1983/84	31	74.4	2,307	215	9.3	6.94
		1984/85	31	74.2	2,300	220	9.6	7.10
		1985/86	30	74.2	2,225	205	9.2	6.83
		1986/87	30	74.2	2,225	205	9.2	6.83
	NICARAGUA	1983/84	38	70.0	2,660	229	8.6	6.03
		1984/85	40	70.0	2,800	240	8.6	6.00
		1985/86	40	70.0	2,800	240	8.6	6.00
		1986/87	40	70.0	2,800	240	8.6	6.00
	PANAMA	1983/84	35	58.2	2,210	180	8.1	4.74
		1984/85	38	61.9	2,353	176	7.5	4.63
		1985/86	35	57.3	2,006	170	8.5	4.86
		1986/87	27	59.3	1,600	130	9.4	5.56
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	274	70.8	19,411	1,751	9.0	6.39
		1984/85	289	67.6	19,538	1,815	9.3	6.28
		1985/86	290	66.6	19,309	1,798	9.3	6.20
		1986/87	281	65.9	18,512	1,737	9.4	6.18
SOUTH AMERICA	ARGENTINA	1983/84	250	59.6	14,904	1,621	10.9	6.48
		1984/85	230	60.7	13,971	1,534	11.0	6.67
		1985/86	180	60.2	10,844	1,160	10.7	6.44
		1986/87	170	60.0	10,200	1,116	10.9	6.57
	BOLIVIA	1983/84	56	44.6	2,500	225	9.0	4.02
		1984/85	56	44.6	2,500	200	8.0	3.57
		1985/86	56	44.6	2,500	210	8.4	3.75
		1986/87	56	44.6	2,500	210	8.4	3.75
	BRAZIL	1983/84	1,925	51.9	100,000	9,400	9.4	4.88
		1984/85	1,950	50.3	98,000	9,300	9.5	4.77
		1985/86	1,950	50.3	98,000	8,200	8.4	4.21
		1986/87	1,900	51.6	98,000	8,800	9.0	4.63
	COLOMBIA	1983/84	102	113.5	11,580	1,235	10.7	12.11
		1984/85	108	111.4	12,030	1,367	11.4	12.66
		1985/86	106	114.9	12,180	1,272	10.4	12.00
		1986/87	105	115.4	12,120	1,320	10.9	12.57
	ECUADOR	1983/84	22	119.4	2,626	220	8.4	10.00
		1984/85	37	84.1	3,113	312	10.0	8.43
		1985/86	40	77.5	3,100	273	8.8	6.83
		1986/87	40	77.5	3,100	295	9.5	7.38

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REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
SOUTH AMERICA (CONTINUED)	GUYANA	1983/84	51	71.2	3,630	265	7.3	5.20
		1984/85	53	66.4	3,520	247	7.0	4.66
		1985/86	47	69.6	3,270	260	8.0	5.53
		1986/87	47	70.2	3,300	260	7.9	5.53
	SURINAME	1983/84	2	85.0	170	12	7.1	6.00
		1984/85	2	85.0	170	12	7.1	6.00
		1985/86	2	85.0	170	12	7.1	6.00
		1986/87	2	85.0	170	12	7.1	6.00
	PARAGUAY	1983/84	36	41.7	1,500	95	6.3	2.64
		1984/85	36	41.7	1,500	95	6.3	2.64
		1985/86	36	41.7	1,500	95	6.3	2.64
		1986/87	36	41.7	1,500	95	6.3	2.64
	PERU	1983/84	45	144.4	6,500	626	9.6	13.91
		1984/85	47	142.6	6,700	626	9.3	13.32
		1985/86	53	138.3	7,329	754	10.3	14.23
		1986/87	76	88.8	6,750	660	9.8	8.68
	URUGUAY 3/	1983/84	10	55.1	551	61	11.1	6.10
		1984/85	10	55.1	551	60	10.9	6.00
		1985/86	10	55.1	551	58	10.5	5.80
		1986/87	10	55.1	551	58	10.5	5.80
	VENEZUELA	1983/84	77	90.1	6,935	372	5.4	4.83
		1984/85	96	63.0	6,051	498	8.2	5.19
		1985/86	102	64.1	6,535	540	8.3	5.29
		1986/87	112	64.8	7,261	600	8.3	5.36
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	2,576	58.6	150,896	14,132	9.4	5.49
		1984/85	2,625	56.4	148,106	14,251	9.6	5.43
		1985/86	2,582	56.5	145,979	12,834	8.8	4.97
		1986/87	2,554	57.0	145,452	13,426	9.2	5.26
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	PORTUGAL 3/	1983/84				1		
		1984/85				1		
		1985/86				1		
		1986/87				1		
	SPAIN 3/	1983/84	2	75.0	150	9	6.0	4.50
		1984/85	2	62.5	125	10	8.0	5.00
		1985/86	2	75.0	150	13	8.7	6.50
		1986/87	2	75.0	150	16	10.7	8.00
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	2	75.0	150	10	6.0	4.50
		1984/85	2	62.5	125	11	8.0	5.00
		1985/86	2	75.0	150	14	8.7	6.50
		1986/87	2	75.0	150	17	10.7	8.00

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1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
NORTH AFRICA	EGYPT 3/	1983/84	80	82.9	6,633	725	10.9	9.06
		1984/85	84	79.0	6,633	703	10.6	8.37
		1985/86	83	87.5	7,260	800	11.0	9.64
		1986/87	85	87.6	7,450	820	11.0	9.65
	MOROCCO 3/	1983/84	10	60.0	600	55	9.2	5.50
		1984/85	10	60.0	600	50	8.3	5.00
		1985/86	10	60.0	600	50	8.3	5.00
		1986/87	10	60.0	600	50	8.3	5.00
	SUDAN	1983/84	33	113.6	3,750	419	11.2	12.70
		1984/85	35	120.0	4,200	525	12.5	15.00
		1985/86	35	120.0	4,200	540	12.9	15.43
		1986/87	40	112.5	4,500	550	12.2	13.75
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	123	89.3	10,983	1,199	10.9	9.75
		1984/85	129	88.6	11,433	1,278	11.2	9.91
		1985/86	128	94.2	12,060	1,390	11.5	10.86
		1986/87	135	93.0	12,550	1,420	11.3	10.52
OTHER AFRICA	ANGOLA	1983/84	12	41.7	500	45	9.0	3.75
		1984/85	12	41.7	500	30	6.0	2.50
		1985/86	12	41.7	500	35	7.0	2.92
		1986/87	12	41.7	500	40	8.0	3.33
	CAMEROON	1983/84	24	37.5	900	74	8.2	3.08
		1984/85	24	37.5	900	78	8.7	3.25
		1985/86	24	37.5	900	80	8.9	3.33
		1986/87	24	37.5	900	80	8.9	3.33
	CHAD	1983/84	3	66.7	200	25	12.5	8.33
		1984/85	3	73.3	220	20	9.1	6.67
		1985/86	3	73.3	220	20	9.1	6.67
		1986/87	3	73.3	220	20	9.1	6.67

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1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
OTHER AFRICA (CONTINUED)	CONGO	1983/84	10	40.0	400	35	8.8	3.50
		1984/85	10	40.0	400	35	8.8	3.50
		1985/86	10	40.0	400	35	8.8	3.50
		1986/87	10	40.0	400	35	8.8	3.50
	ETHIOPIA	1983/84	9	173.3	1,560	182	11.7	20.22
		1984/85	25	92.0	2,300	180	7.8	7.20
		1985/86	25	92.0	2,300	180	7.8	7.20
		1986/87	25	92.0	2,300	180	7.8	7.20
	GABON	1983/84	5	30.0	150	17	11.3	3.40
		1984/85	5	30.0	150	20	13.3	4.00
		1985/86	5	30.0	150	20	13.3	4.00
		1986/87	5	30.0	150	20	13.3	4.00
	GHANA	1983/84	9	27.8	250	10	4.0	1.11
		1984/85	9	27.8	250	10	4.0	1.11
		1985/86	9	27.8	250	10	4.0	1.11
		1986/87	9	27.8	250	10	4.0	1.11
	GUINEA	1983/84	4	62.5	250	22	8.8	5.50
		1984/85	4	62.5	250	25	10.0	6.25
		1985/86	4	62.5	250	25	10.0	6.25
		1986/87	4	62.5	250	25	10.0	6.25
	IVORY COAST	1983/84	35	77.1	2,700	126	4.7	3.60
		1984/85	35	74.3	2,600	112	4.3	3.20
		1985/86	35	74.3	2,600	138	5.3	3.94
		1986/87	35	74.3	2,600	140	5.4	4.00
	KENYA	1983/84	35	92.7	3,246	325	10.0	9.29
		1984/85	40	92.5	3,700	372	10.1	9.30
		1985/86	40	92.5	3,700	340	9.2	8.50
		1986/87	40	92.5	3,700	360	9.7	9.00
	MADAGASCAR	1983/84	17	64.7	1,100	100	9.1	5.88
		1984/85	17	64.7	1,100	79	7.2	4.65
		1985/86	17	64.7	1,100	95	8.6	5.59
		1986/87	17	64.7	1,100	95	8.6	5.59
	MALAWI	1983/84	17	88.2	1,500	170	11.3	10.00
		1984/85	17	88.2	1,500	150	10.0	8.82
		1985/86	17	88.2	1,500	175	11.7	10.29
		1986/87	17	88.2	1,500	175	11.7	10.29

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REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
OTHER AFRICA (CONTINUED)	MALI	1983/84	5	54.0	270	10	3.7	2.00
		1984/85	5	54.0	270	5	1.9	1.00
		1985/86	5	54.0	270	5	1.9	1.00
		1986/87	5	54.0	270	5	1.9	1.00
	MAURITIUS	1983/84	80	80.0	6,400	640	10.0	8.00
		1984/85	80	75.0	6,000	610	10.2	7.63
		1985/86	80	75.0	6,000	684	11.4	8.55
		1986/87	80	75.0	6,000	700	11.7	8.75
	MOZAMBIQUE	1983/84	40	75.0	3,000	54	1.8	1.35
		1984/85	40	75.0	3,000	75	2.5	1.88
		1985/86	40	75.0	3,000	93	3.1	2.33
		1986/87	40	75.0	3,000	90	3.0	2.25
	NIGERIA	1983/84	12	67.7	812	58	7.1	4.83
		1984/85	14	69.1	968	55	5.7	3.93
		1985/86	16	87.5	1,400	95	6.8	5.94
		1986/87	18	87.5	1,575	100	6.3	5.56
	REUNION	1983/84	35	70.0	2,450	225	9.2	6.43
		1984/85	46	62.9	2,893	321	11.1	6.98
		1985/86	46	63.0	2,900	300	10.3	6.52
		1986/87	46	64.1	2,950	310	10.5	6.74
	SENEGAL	1983/84	7	90.0	630	45	7.1	6.43
		1984/85	7	90.0	630	60	9.5	8.57
		1985/86	7	90.0	630	65	10.3	9.29
		1986/87	7	90.0	630	65	10.3	9.29
	SOMALIA	1983/84	7	64.3	450	50	11.1	7.14
		1984/85	7	64.3	450	50	11.1	7.14
		1985/86	7	64.3	450	50	11.1	7.14
		1986/87	7	64.3	450	45	10.0	6.43
	SOUTH AFRICA	1983/84	232	57.9	13,423	1,462	10.9	6.30
		1984/85	280	79.8	22,356	2,514	11.2	8.98
		1985/86	267	70.4	18,800	2,255	12.0	8.45
		1986/87	265	72.1	19,100	2,228	11.7	8.41
	SWAZILAND	1983/84	33	107.9	3,562	414	11.6	12.55
		1984/85	33	108.7	3,586	402	11.2	12.18
		1985/86	33	107.9	3,560	400	11.2	12.12
		1986/87	33	106.8	3,526	373	10.6	11.30

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REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
OTHER AFRICA (CONTINUED)	TANZANIA	1983/84	22	54.5	1,200	132	11.0	6.00
		1984/85	20	60.0	1,200	126	10.5	6.30
		1985/86	22	54.5	1,200	120	10.0	5.46
		1986/87	22	54.5	1,200	119	9.9	5.41
	UGANDA	1983/84	8	21.9	175	6	3.4	0.75
		1984/85	8	22.5	180	10	5.6	1.25
		1985/86	8	22.5	180	10	5.6	1.25
		1986/87	8	22.5	180	10	5.6	1.25
	ZAMBIA	1983/84	11	100.0	1,100	132	12.0	12.00
		1984/85	11	100.0	1,100	141	12.8	12.82
		1985/86	11	100.0	1,100	150	13.6	13.64
		1986/87	11	100.0	1,100	150	13.6	13.64
	ZIMBABWE	1983/84	33	106.5	3,516	452	12.9	13.70
		1984/85	33	114.5	3,778	484	12.8	14.67
		1985/86	33	111.5	3,678	476	12.9	14.42
		1986/87	33	115.2	3,800	480	12.6	14.55
	ZAIRE	1983/84				52		
		1984/85				61		
		1985/86				60		
		1986/87				75		
	BURKINA FASO	1983/84				30		
		1984/85				20		
		1985/86				20		
		1986/87				20		
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	705	70.6	49,744	4,893	9.8	6.94
		1984/85	785	76.8	60,281	6,045	10.0	7.70
		1985/86	776	73.5	57,038	5,936	10.4	7.65
		1986/87	776	74.3	57,651	5,950	10.3	7.67

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AND CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
MIDDLE EAST	IRAN	1983/84	20	90.0	1,800	100	5.6	5.00
		1984/85	20	90.0	1,800	200	11.1	10.00
		1985/86	20	90.0	1,800	200	11.1	10.00
		1986/87	20	90.0	1,800	200	11.1	10.00
ASIA	BANGLADESH	1983/84	160	11.9	1,900	161	8.5	1.01
		1984/85	87	43.3	3,769	94	2.5	1.08
		1985/86	74	47.3	3,500	88	2.5	1.19
		1986/87	90	46.1	4,150	120	2.9	1.33
	BURMA	1983/84	55	34.5	1,900	56	2.9	1.02
		1984/85	55	34.5	1,900	52	2.7	0.95
		1985/86	55	34.5	1,900	50	2.6	0.91
		1986/87	55	34.5	1,900	50	2.6	0.91
	CHINA	1983/84	654	47.6	31,141	2,803	9.0	4.29
		1984/85	728	54.3	39,519	3,670	9.3	5.04
		1985/86	950	54.2	51,470	4,408	8.6	4.64
		1986/87	1,045	54.2	56,600	4,700	8.3	4.50
	INDIA	1983/84	3,166	55.9	177,020	7,042	4.0	2.22
		1984/85	2,992	58.0	173,569	7,071	4.1	2.36
		1985/86	3,100	56.5	175,000	7,663	4.4	2.47
		1986/87	3,300	56.1	185,000	8,730	4.7	2.65
	INDONESIA	1983/84	294	75.4	22,176	1,762	7.9	5.99
		1984/85	286	73.7	21,092	1,777	8.4	6.21
		1985/86	284	73.9	21,000	1,760	8.4	6.20
		1986/87	300	74.3	22,300	1,860	8.3	6.20
	JAPAN	1983/84	35	72.1	2,525	297	11.8	8.49
		1984/85	35	71.7	2,510	284	11.3	8.11
		1985/86	36	72.2	2,600	270	10.4	7.50
		1986/87	36	68.1	2,450	260	10.6	7.22

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SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
ASIA (CONTINUED)	MALAYSIA	1983/84	21	35.2	740	82	11.1	3.91
		1984/85	17	49.3	838	74	8.8	4.35
		1985/86	16	52.5	840	84	10.0	5.25
		1986/87	16	53.8	860	86	10.0	5.38
	PAKISTAN	1983/84	353	38.2	13,486	1,203	8.9	3.41
		1984/85	360	60.3	21,700	1,475	6.8	4.10
		1985/86	370	72.2	26,700	1,200	4.5	3.24
		1986/87	375	80.0	30,000	1,490	5.0	3.97
	PHILIPPINES	1983/84	410	52.5	21,527	2,381	11.1	5.81
		1984/85	358	52.0	18,612	1,767	9.5	4.94
		1985/86	278	53.1	14,752	1,400	9.5	5.04
		1986/87	275	52.7	14,500	1,500	10.3	5.46
	TAIWAN	1983/84	75	82.7	6,202	619	10.0	8.25
		1984/85	77	84.2	6,484	662	10.2	8.60
		1985/86	60	95.0	5,700	570	10.0	9.50
		1986/87	59	93.2	5,500	550	10.0	9.32
	THAILAND	1983/84	618	37.4	23,087	2,305	10.0	3.73
		1984/85	609	41.1	25,053	2,533	10.1	4.16
		1985/86	609	41.1	25,000	2,550	10.2	4.19
		1986/87	600	43.3	26,000	2,600	10.0	4.33
	AFGHANISTAN	1983/84				7		
		1984/85				7		
		1985/86				7		
		1986/87				7		
	SRI LANKA	1983/84				30		
		1984/85				20		
		1985/86				20		
		1986/87				20		
	NEPAL	1983/84				17		
		1984/85				17		
		1985/86				17		
		1986/87				17		
	VIETNAM	1983/84				200		
		1984/85				225		
		1985/86				250		
		1986/87				250		
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	5,841	51.2	301,704	18,965	6.3	3.25
		1984/85	5,604	56.2	315,046	19,728	6.3	3.52
		1985/86	5,832	56.3	328,462	20,337	6.2	3.49
		1986/87	6,151	56.8	349,260	22,240	6.4	3.62

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SUGARCANE AREA HARVESTED, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR CANE YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
OCEANIA	AUSTRALIA	1983/84	307	78.8	24,190	3,414	14.1	11.12
		1984/85	316	80.7	25,513	3,548	13.9	11.23
		1985/86	310	78.7	24,400	3,352	13.7	10.81
		1986/87	311	79.4	24,700	3,430	13.9	11.03
	FIJI	1983/84	60	67.8	4,070	275	6.8	4.58
		1984/85	60	67.8	4,070	480	11.8	8.00
		1985/86	60	70.0	4,200	460	11.0	7.67
		1986/87	60	67.8	4,070	400	9.8	6.67
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	367	77.0	28,260	3,689	13.1	10.1
		1984/85	376	78.7	29,583	4,028	13.6	10.71
		1985/86	370	77.3	28,600	3,812	13.3	10.30
		1986/87	371	77.5	28,770	3,830	13.3	10.32
WORLD TOTAL		1983/84	12,575	56.9	715,633	60,777	8.5	4.83
		1984/85	12,524	59.0	738,839	63,133	8.5	5.04
		1985/86	12,688	58.2	738,815	60,832	8.2	4.79
		1986/87	12,975	58.8	762,523	64,228	8.4	4.95

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Refined cane sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.07.
2/ Quantity processed.
3/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.
4/ Due primarily to high labor costs, Hawaiian cane is harvested no more frequently than every 24 months. As a consequence, yields per hectare are significantly higher than in areas where cane is harvested every year.
5/ Includes Khandsari sugar (native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar).

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TABLE 4 - SUGAR BEET AREA YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND BEET SUGAR YIELD PRODUCTION AND RECOVERY RATE
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR BEET YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
NORTH AMERICA	CANADA	1983/84	31	37.6	1,167	121	10.4	3.90
		1984/85	27	34.3	926	122	13.2	4.52
		1985/86	12	33.3	400	62	15.5	5.17
		1986/87	15	35.0	525	80	15.2	5.33
	UNITED STATES 3/	1983/84	427	44.6	19,044	2,575	13.5	6.03
		1984/85	444	45.2	20,080	2,644	13.2	5.96
		1985/86	446	46.0	20,535	2,722	13.3	6.10
		1986/87	486	45.4	22,073	2,858	12.9	5.88
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	458	82.2	20,211	2,696	23.9	9.93
		1984/85	471	44.6	21,006	2,766	13.2	5.87
		1985/86	458	45.7	20,935	2,784	13.3	6.08
		1986/87	501	45.1	22,598	2,938	13.0	5.86
SOUTH AMERICA	ARGENTINA 3/	1983/84				0		
		1984/85				1		
		1985/86				0		
		1986/87				4		
	CHILE	1983/84	36	40.6	1,462	231	15.8	6.42
		1984/85	48	49.2	2,363	362	15.3	7.54
		1985/86	42	53.9	2,262	351	15.5	8.36
		1986/87	51	53.9	2,750	420	15.3	8.24
	URUGUAY 3/	1983/84	9	30.1	271	30	11.1	3.33
		1984/85	7	29.6	207	27	13.0	3.86
		1985/86	9	29.2	263	34	12.9	3.78
		1986/87	9	29.2	263	34	12.9	3.78
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	45	38.5	1,733	261	15.1	5.80
		1984/85	55	46.7	2,570	390	15.2	7.09
		1985/86	51	49.5	2,525	385	15.4	7.55
		1986/87	60	50.2	3,013	458	15.2	7.63
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	BELGIUM/LUX.	1983/84	115	50.2	5,773	846	14.7	7.36
		1984/85	122	52.0	6,339	914	14.4	7.49
		1985/86	125	51.2	6,405	943	14.7	7.54
		1986/87	118	51.6	6,080	885	14.5	7.50
	DENMARK	1983/84	74	48.8	3,614	375	10.4	5.07
		1984/85	74	41.9	3,100	595	19.2	8.04
		1985/86	73	48.2	3,516	575	16.4	7.88
		1986/87	72	47.2	3,400	550	16.2	7.64
	FRANCE	1983/84	466	48.6	22,643	4,153	18.3	8.91
		1984/85	506	53.0	26,803	4,301	16.0	8.50
		1985/86	474	50.2	23,799	4,323	18.2	9.12
		1986/87	430	51.1	21,977	3,720	16.9	8.65

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SUGAR BEET AREA YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND BEET SUGAR YIELD PRODUCTION AND RECOVERY RATE
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR BEET YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (CONTINUED)	GERMANY, FED.REP.	1983/84	403	40.3	16,255	2,726	16.8	6.76
		1984/85	422	47.5	20,024	3,146	15.7	7.46
		1985/86	415	50.1	20,773	3,432	16.5	8.27
		1986/87	399	48.9	19,500	3,100	15.9	7.77
	GREECE	1983/84	39	64.1	2,500	298	11.9	7.64
		1984/85	28	60.7	1,700	218	12.8	7.79
		1985/86	43	60.0	2,580	345	13.4	8.02
		1986/87	44	60.0	2,640	345	13.1	7.84
	IRELAND	1983/84	36	45.3	1,630	214	13.1	5.94
		1984/85	34	49.7	1,680	241	14.3	7.09
		1985/86	36	37.5	1,350	189	14.0	5.25
		1986/87	35	45.7	1,600	220	13.8	6.29
	ITALY	1983/84	215	45.4	9,761	1,353	13.9	6.29
		1984/85	210	53.3	11,196	1,385	12.4	6.60
		1985/86	225	40.7	9,160	1,352	14.8	6.01
		1986/87	256	51.0	13,000	1,600	12.3	6.28
	NETHERLANDS	1983/84	123	44.3	5,450	808	14.8	6.57
		1984/85	129	53.9	6,955	1,015	14.6	7.87
		1985/86	131	48.4	6,335	975	15.4	7.44
		1986/87	132	50.8	6,700	1,000	14.9	7.58
	PORTUGAL 3/	1983/84	1	70.0	70	10	14.3	10.00
		1984/85	1	70.0	70	10	14.3	10.00
		1985/86	1	70.0	70	10	14.3	10.00
		1986/87	1	70.0	70	10	14.3	10.00
	SPAIN 3/	1983/84	249	38.6	9,619	1,339	13.9	5.38
		1984/85	186	45.5	8,463	1,158	13.7	6.23
		1985/86	178	39.9	7,110	965	13.6	5.42
		1986/87	195	40.7	7,945	1,071	13.5	5.49
	UNITED KINGDOM	1983/84	196	40.8	8,000	1,155	14.4	5.89
		1984/85	196	43.4	8,500	1,430	16.8	7.30
		1985/86	200	40.0	8,000	1,315	16.4	6.58
		1986/87	200	40.0	8,000	1,300	16.3	6.50
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	1,917	44.5	85,315	13,277	15.6	6.93
		1984/85	1,908	49.5	94,840	14,413	15.2	7.55
		1985/86	1,901	46.9	89,088	14,424	16.2	7.59
		1986/87	1,881	48.3	90,922	13,801	15.2	7.34

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SUGAR BEET AREA YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND BEET SUGAR YIELD PRODUCTION AND RECOVERY RATE
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR BEET YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
OTHER W. EUROPE	AUSTRIA	1983/84	42	48.2	2,024	385	19.0	9.17
		1984/85	51	50.3	2,564	464	18.1	9.10
		1985/86	43	56.0	2,407	468	19.4	10.88
		1986/87	30	53.3	1,600	296	18.5	9.87
	FINLAND	1983/84	32	33.1	1,060	155	14.6	4.84
		1984/85	32	28.6	915	127	13.9	3.97
		1985/86	30	23.5	704	103	14.6	3.43
		1986/87	30	26.0	780	114	14.6	3.80
	SWEDEN	1983/84	53	36.3	1,922	284	14.8	5.36
		1984/85	52	48.2	2,508	373	14.9	7.17
		1985/86	51	42.3	2,159	329	15.2	6.45
		1986/87	51	44.9	2,290	344	15.0	6.75
	SWITZERLAND	1983/84	15	55.5	832	124	14.9	8.27
		1984/85	15	57.3	860	131	15.2	8.73
		1985/86	15	52.7	790	139	17.6	9.27
		1986/87	15	56.0	840	132	15.7	8.80
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	142	41.1	5,838	948	16.2	6.68
		1984/85	150	45.6	6,847	1,095	16.0	7.30
		1985/86	139	43.6	6,060	1,039	17.1	7.47
		1986/87	126	43.7	5,510	886	16.1	7.03
EAST EUROPE	ALBANIA	1983/84	10	26.5	265	20	7.5	2.00
		1984/85	10	26.5	265	20	7.5	2.00
		1985/86	10	26.5	265	20	7.5	2.00
		1986/87	10	26.5	265	20	7.5	2.00
	BULGARIA	1983/84	53	26.4	1,400	120	8.6	2.26
		1984/85	53	26.4	1,400	160	11.4	3.02
		1985/86	53	26.4	1,400	150	10.7	2.83
		1986/87	53	26.4	1,400	150	10.7	2.83
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1983/84	208	31.7	6,600	790	12.0	3.80
		1984/85	208	36.1	7,500	850	11.3	4.09
		1985/86	208	36.1	7,500	825	11.0	3.97
		1986/87	208	36.1	7,500	825	11.0	3.97
	GERMANY,	1983/84	238	24.0	5,711	610	10.7	2.56
	DEM. REP.	1984/85	240	32.6	7,820	680	8.7	2.83
		1985/86	231	31.5	7,287	700	9.6	3.03
		1986/87	210	35.7	7,488	650	8.7	3.10

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SUGAR BEET AREA YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND BEET SUGAR YIELD PRODUCTION AND RECOVERY RATE
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR BEET YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
EAST EUROPE (CONTINUED)	HUNGARY	1983/84	126	42.7	5,383	537	10.0	4.26
		1984/85	108	37.5	4,050	450	11.1	4.17
		1985/86	107	37.5	4,015	460	11.5	4.30
		1986/87	107	37.5	4,015	460	11.5	4.30
	POLAND	1983/84	486	33.7	16,364	2,141	13.1	4.41
		1984/85	474	33.9	16,048	1,878	11.7	3.96
		1985/86	436	33.7	14,700	1,809	12.3	4.15
		1986/87	460	32.0	14,720	1,785	12.1	3.88
	ROMANIA	1983/84	269	24.7	6,647	585	8.8	2.18
		1984/85	280	25.1	7,019	605	8.6	2.16
		1985/86	265	24.3	6,446	520	8.1	1.96
		1986/87	280	23.9	6,700	585	8.7	2.09
	YUGOSLAVIA	1983/84	141	40.2	5,665	778	13.7	5.52
		1984/85	145	46.8	6,792	996	14.7	6.87
		1985/86	147	42.5	6,248	989	15.8	6.73
		1986/87	160	42.2	6,750	1,000	14.8	6.25
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	1,531	31.4	48,035	5,581	11.6	3.65
		1984/85	1,518	33.5	50,894	5,639	11.1	3.71
		1985/86	1,457	32.8	47,861	5,473	11.4	3.76
		1986/87	1,488	32.8	48,838	5,475	11.2	3.68
	USSR	1983/84	3,491	23.4	81,800	8,700	10.6	2.49
		1984/85	3,463	24.6	85,251	8,587	10.1	2.48
		1985/86	3,411	24.1	82,100	7,800	9.5	2.29
		1986/87	3,400	24.3	82,500	8,500	10.3	2.50
NORTH AFRICA	ALGERIA	1983/84	4	22.5	90	11	12.2	2.75
		1984/85	4	22.5	90	10	11.1	2.50
		1985/86	4	22.5	90	10	11.1	2.50
		1986/87	4	22.5	90	10	11.1	2.50
	EGYPT 3/	1983/84	14	31.2	437	65	14.9	4.64
		1984/85	14	31.2	437	64	14.6	4.57
		1985/86	16	36.3	581	87	15.0	5.44
		1986/87	14	32.1	450	85	18.9	6.07

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SUGAR BEET AREA YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND BEET SUGAR YIELD PRODUCTION AND RECOVERY RATE
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR BEET YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
NORTH AFRICA (CONTINUED)	MOROCCO 3/	1983/84	59	37.3	2,200	415	18.9	7.03
		1984/85	59	37.3	2,200	420	19.1	7.12
		1985/86	59	37.3	2,200	400	18.2	6.78
		1986/87	59	37.3	2,200	400	18.2	6.78
	TUNISIA	1983/84	3	36.7	110	8	7.3	2.67
		1984/85	3	33.7	101	16	15.8	5.33
		1985/86	3	33.7	101	15	14.9	5.00
		1986/87	3	33.7	101	15	14.9	5.00
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	80	35.5	2,837	499	17.6	6.24
		1984/85	80	35.4	2,828	510	18.0	6.38
		1985/86	82	36.2	2,972	512	17.2	6.24
		1986/87	80	35.5	2,841	510	18.0	6.38
MIDDLE EAST	IRAN	1983/84	100	25.0	2,500	400	16.0	4.00
		1984/85	100	25.0	2,500	400	16.0	4.00
		1985/86	100	25.0	2,500	400	16.0	4.00
		1986/87	100	25.0	2,500	400	16.0	4.00
	IRAQ	1983/84				35		
		1984/85				35		
		1985/86				35		
		1986/87				35		
	LEBANON	1983/84	2	25.0	50	5	10.0	2.50
		1984/85	2	25.0	50	6	12.0	3.00
		1985/86	2	25.0	50	6	12.0	3.00
		1986/87	2	25.0	50	6	12.0	3.00
	SYRIA	1983/84	35	28.6	1,000	90	9.0	2.57
		1984/85	35	28.6	1,000	100	10.0	2.86
		1985/86	35	28.6	1,000	50	5.0	1.43
		1986/87	35	28.6	1,000	50	5.0	1.43
	TURKEY	1983/84	359	35.6	12,770	1,770	13.9	4.93
		1984/85	350	31.7	11,108	1,655	14.9	4.73
		1985/86	320	28.8	9,200	1,400	15.2	4.38
		1986/87	348	31.6	11,000	1,600	14.5	4.60
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	496	32.9	16,320	2,300	14.1	4.64
		1984/85	487	30.1	14,658	2,196	15.0	4.51
		1985/86	457	27.9	12,750	1,891	14.8	4.14
		1986/87	485	30.0	14,550	2,091	14.4	4.31

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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SUGAR BEET AREA YIELD AND PRODUCTION
AND BEET SUGAR YIELD PRODUCTION AND RECOVERY RATE
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION	COUNTRY	YEAR	AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Ha)	SUGAR BEET YIELD (MT/Ha)	SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)	BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION (1,000 MT) 2/	RECOVERY RATE %	SUGAR YIELD (MT/Ha)
OTHER ASIA	AFGHANISTAN	1983/84	3	11.7	35	3	8.6	1.00
		1984/85	3	11.7	35	3	8.6	1.00
		1985/86	3	11.7	35	3	8.6	1.00
		1986/87	3	11.7	35	3	8.6	1.00
	CHINA	1983/84	544	16.9	9,182	1,022	11.1	1.88
		1984/85	502	16.5	8,284	957	11.6	1.91
		1985/86	587	15.2	8,910	761	8.5	1.30
		1986/87	600	15.8	9,500	1,000	10.5	1.67
	JAPAN	1983/84	73	46.3	3,380	510	15.1	6.99
		1984/85	75	53.9	4,040	650	16.1	8.67
		1985/86	72	54.4	3,920	600	15.3	8.33
		1986/87	72	52.1	3,750	580	15.5	8.06
	PAKISTAN	1983/84	8	22.3	178	16	9.0	2.00
		1984/85	9	21.1	190	10	5.3	1.11
		1985/86	9	22.2	200	10	5.0	1.11
		1986/87	9	22.2	200	10	5.0	1.11
	REGION TOTAL	1983/84	628	20.3	12,775	1,551	12.1	2.47
		1984/85	589	21.3	12,549	1,620	12.9	2.75
		1985/86	671	19.5	13,065	1,374	10.5	2.05
		1986/87	684	19.7	13,485	1,593	11.8	2.33
WORLD TOTAL		1983/84	12,575	56.9	715,633	60,777	8.5	4.83
		1984/85	12,524	59.0	738,839	63,133	8.5	5.04
		1985/86	12,688	58.2	738,815	60,832	8.2	4.79
		1986/87	12,975	58.8	762,523	64,228	8.4	4.95

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw sugar by multiplying by 1.087.
2/ Quantity processed.
3/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

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TABLE - 5 WORLD NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

COUNTRY	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 2/	1986/87 3/
	1,000 metric tons			
INDIA	8,400	8,000	8,000	7,800
PAKISTAN	1,870	1,710	2,000	2,000
COLOMBIA	730	753	790	790
BANGLADESH	675	615	652	700
INDONESIA	231	238	240	100
JAPAN	30	30	30	30
PHILIPPINES	20	20	20	20
WORLD TOTAL	11,956	11,366	11,732	11,440

1/ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include outturn of sugar from several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin in prior to September. Refined beet sugar is multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07.
2/ Revised estimates.
3/ Preliminary forecast.

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TABLE 6-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE) CONSUMPTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
1982/83-1985/86 1/
(1,000 metric tons)

Region and Country	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 2/	1985/86 3/
North America:				
Canada	954	954	1,115	1,121
Mexico	3,300	3,260	3,470	3,550
United States 4/	8,022	7,895	7,414	7,280
Subtotal	12,276	12,109	11,999	11,951
Caribbean:				
Barbados	14	14	14	14
Cuba	678	730	750	745
Dominican Republic	230	220	295	300
Haiti	68	68	63	65
Jamaica	95	115	106	109
Puerto Rico	113	115	117	118
Trinidad-Tobago	60	66	63	63
Others	36	36	36	40
Subtotal	1,294	1,364	1,444	1,453
Central America:				
Belize	6	6	6	5
Costa Rica	130	138	138	158
El Salvador	145	150	159	167
Guatemala	189	249	293	290
Honduras	106	110	113	118
Nicaragua	128	150	150	150
Panama	65	69	76	77
Subtotal	769	872	940	965
South America:				
Argentina	980	1,050	1,040	1,040
Bolivia	200	135	180	135
Brazil	5,173	6,300	6,300	6,300
Chile	390	402	405	410
Colombia	1,012	998	1,023	1,055
Ecuador	320	300	310	318
Guyana	35	42	32	31
Paraguay	81	83	90	92
Peru	589	615	625	638
Surinam	14	13	15	15
Uruguay	105	100	95	97
Venezuela	750	753	657	725
Subtotal	10,654	10,941	10,782	10,996
European Community:				
Belgium	372	332	335	337
Denmark	232	226	242	239
France	2,107	2,085	2,067	2,067
Germany, West	2,272	2,191	2,296	2,250
Greece	314	315	300	315
Ireland	168	166	173	170
Italy	1,662	1,660	1,740	1,780
Netherlands	592	602	600	605
Portugal	355	355	360	365
Spain	1,135	1,150	1,100	1,055
United Kingdom	2,500	2,450	2,440	2,350
Subtotal	11,709	11,532	11,653	11,533

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE) CONSUMPTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
1982/83-1985/86 1/
(1,000 metric tons)

Region and Country	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 2/	1985/86 3/
Other Western Europe:				
Austria	351	334	329	315
Finland	201	200	188	196
Norway	141	165	165	165
Sweden	346	357	357	361
Switzerland	272	259	262	265
Others	21	21	20	20
Subtotal	1,332	1,336	1,321	1,312
Eastern Europe:				
Albania	40	45	45	45
Bulgaria	500	475	475	460
Czechoslovakia	745	750	755	760
Germany, Dem. Rep.	811	812	820	820
Hungary	475	485	490	500
Poland	1,857	2,086	2,164	2,003
Romania	727	540	580	540
Yugoslavia	806	854	870	891
Subtotal	5,961	6,047	6,199	6,024
USSR	13,008	13,300	13,300	13,300
North Africa:				
Algeria	614	575	575	580
Egypt	1,500	1,537	1,537	1,630
Libya	150	155	165	170
Morocco	720	755	760	765
Sudan	450	395	400	410
Tunisia	230	270	270	270
Subtotal	3,664	3,677	3,707	3,825
Other Africa:				
Angola	110	100	100	105
Cameroon	72	75	75	80
Congo	40	35	35	35
Ethiopia	175	180	180	180
Ghana	80	95	85	95
Ivory Coast	98	100	100	100
Kenya	340	340	359	323
Madagascar	70	85	85	85
Malawi	53	60	60	60
Mali	33	40	35	35
Mauritius	41	41	40	40
Mozambique	105	100	105	105
Nigeria	700	644	550	600
Senegal	88	90	90	90
Somalia	65	60	60	60
South Africa	1,273	1,349	1,366	1,234
Swaziland	22	23	23	23
Tanzania	123	120	115	115
Uganda	42	25	30	35
Zaire	70	75	85	107
Zambia	106	130	140	145
Zimbabwe	214	221	250	257
Others	303	312	320	330
Subtotal	4,228	4,290	4,238	4,339

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE) CONSUMPTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
1982/83-1985/86 1/
(1,000 metric tons)

Region and Country	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 2/	1985/86 3/
Middle East:				
Iran	1,050	1,200	1,300	1,350
Iraq	600	630	635	645
Israel	205	193	190	195
Jordan	113	110	110	110
Lebanon	100	100	100	100
Saudi Arabia	390	410	450	455
Syria	420	460	450	455
Turkey	1,210	1,330	1,410	1,493
Others	370	395	425	430
Subtotal	4,458	4,828	5,070	5,233
Far East:				
Bangladesh	202	258	354	250
Burma	75	60	65	70
China, mainland	4,919	5,044	5,600	6,000
Taiwan	423	444	420	420
Hong Kong	98	98	95	100
India	7,622	8,900	9,116	9,470
Indonesia	2,640	2,000	1,516	1,870
Japan	2,737	2,759	2,805	2,803
Korea, North	83	85	80	80
Korea, Republic	418	450	450	440
Malaysia	500	510	550	565
Pakistan	1,155	1,215	1,380	1,494
Philippines	1,163	1,359	1,100	950
Singapore	126	125	125	125
Sri Lanka	240	235	230	235
Thailand	656	707	740	750
Vietnam	200	275	275	280
Others	179	160	175	190
Subtotal	23,436	24,684	25,076	26,092
Oceania:				
Australia	799	756	750	770
Fiji	39	38	40	45
New Zealand	163	170	175	175
Others	40	42	45	45
Subtotal	1,031	1,006	1,010	1,035
World Total	93,820	95,886	96,769	97,958

1/ Based on September/August year. 2/ Revised estimates. 3/ Preliminary estimates. 4/ Fiscal year.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

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TABLE 7-CENTRIFULGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE)
IMPORTS IN SPECIFIED REGIONS
1982/83-1985/86

Region	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1/
	Million metric tons			
North America	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.2
Caribbean	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
South America	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
European Community 2/	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.0
Other Western Europe	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Eastern Europe	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0
USSR	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5
North Africa	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Other Africa	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0
Middle East	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Asia	6.4	5.6	7.4	7.4
Oceania	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
World Total 3/	28.2	28.0	27.7	27.2

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Including Portugal and Spain.
3/ Regional components may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 8-CENTRIFULGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE)
EXPORTS IN SPECIFIED REGIONS
1982/83-1985/86

Region	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1/
	Million metric tons			
North America	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Caribbean	8.0	8.3	8.8	7.6
Central America	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
South America	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.3
European Community 2/	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.6
Other Western Europe	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Eastern Europe	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9
USSR	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Africa	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.9
Middle East	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1
Asia	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.2
Oceania	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0
World Total 3/	31.6	30.0	32.0	29.5

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Including Portugal and Spain. 3/ Regional components may not add due to rounding.

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TABLE 9 - MOLASSES PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
	----------1,000 metric tons----------			
NORTH AMERICA:				
CANADA 2/	78	78	76	80
MEXICO	1,390	1,400	1,440	1,460
U.S. HAWAII	290	268	279	290
U.S. MAINLAND 3/	1,725	1,744	1,735	1,725
SUBTOTAL	3,483	3,490	3,530	3,555
CARIBBEAN:				
BARBADOS	27	26	26	23
CUBA 4/	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
DOMINICAN REPUB	406	312	275	260
GUADELOUPE	34	34	34	34
HAITI	35	35	35	35
JAMACIA	100	80	80	75
MARTINIQUE	4	4	4	4
PUERTO RICO	60	60	60	60
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	11	11	11	11
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	38	48	53	50
SUBTOTAL	1,865	1,760	1,728	1,702
CENTRAL AMERICA:				
BELIZE	33	28	23	24
COSTA RICA	79	79	85	74
EL SALVADOR	139	138	144	144
GUATEMALA	214	240	260	260
HONDURAS	75	80	80	80
NICARAGUA	112	110	110	110
PANAMA	90	83	83	70
SUBTOTAL	742	758	785	762
SOUTH AMERICA:				
ARGENTINA	560	702	854	1,000
BOLIVIA	78	78	78	78
BRAZIL	5,130	4,800	4,800	4,800
CHILE	48	78	72	83
COLOMBIA	350	387	360	374
ECUADOR	95	125	81	86
GUYANA	150	155	155	155
PARAGUAY	31	31	31	31
PERU	265	280	325	285
SURINAME	10	10	10	10
URUGUAY	26	25	26	26
VENEZUELA	220	251	272	302
SUBTOTAL	6,963	6,922	7,064	7,230

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MOLASSES PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
	1,000 metric tons			
NORTH AFRICA:				
ALGERIA	18	18	18	18
ANGOLA	19	19	19	19
EGYPT 5/	317	317	332	340
ETHIOPIA	61	61	61	61
KENYA	116	126	115	125
MADAGASCAR	54	54	54	54
MAURITIUS	256	256	256	256
MOZAMBIQUE	132	132	132	132
NIGERIA	35	42	45	47
REUNION	75	115	110	115
SOUTH AFRICA	576	852	800	790
SWAZILAND	130	119	114	135
TANZANIA	53	36	44	44
UGANDA	2	2	2	2
ZAIRE	23	23	23	23
ZIMBABWE	173	194	168	167
SUBTOTAL	2,040	2,366	2,293	2,328
MIDDLE EAST:				
IRAN	110	110	110	110
SYRIA				
TURKEY	522	450	400	500
SUBTOTAL	632	560	510	610
FAR EAST:				
BANGLADESH	70	44	38	55
BURMA	28	26	25	25
CHINA	1,275	1,130	1,540	1,710
INDIA	2,500	2,500	2,600	3,000
INDONESIA	733	720	780	780
JAPAN	140	160	155	160
MALAYSIA	56	61	66	68
PAKISTAN	575	600	650	650
PHILIPPINES	928	744	590	600
TAIWAN	222	205	200	195
THAILAND	1,230	1,356	1,275	1,300
SUBTOTAL	7,757	7,546	7,919	8,543

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MOLASSES PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
	1,000 metric tons			
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY				
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	231	249	259	238
DENMARK	117	155	140	130
FRANCE	1,072	1,165	1,110	970
GERMANY, FED. REP.	605	640	650	650
GREECE	112	80	129	129
IRELAND	68	73	54	65
ITALY	380	380	330	440
NETHERLANDS	271	317	300	300
SPAIN	499	470	400	443
UNITED KINGDOM	360	400	375	400
SUBTOTAL	3,715	3,929	3,747	3,765
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE:				
AUSTRIA	55	52	63	63
FINLAND	50	44	35	46
SWEDEN	79	93	80	80
SWITZERLAND	37	38	33	37
SUBTOTAL	221	227	211	226
EASTERN EUROPE:				
ALBANIA	8	8	8	8
BULGARIA	82	82	82	82
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	300	300	300	300
GERMANY, DEM. REP.	205	300	320	280
HUNGARY	190	190	190	190
POLAND	816	708	699	700
ROMANIA	167	150	130	150
YUGOSLAVIA	243	412	409	414
SUBTOTAL	2,011	2,150	2,138	2,124
USSR	2,723	3,200	2,900	3,100

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MOLASSES PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
1983/84 - 1986/87 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
	1,000 metric tons			
OCEANIA:				
AUSTRALIA	718	736	658	693
FIJI	111	111	111	111
SUBTOTAL	829	847	769	804
WORLD TOTAL	32,981	33,755	33,594	34,749

1/ In each country, the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production.
2/ Calendar year; first year shown in heading.
3/ U.S. Mainland includes molasses from mainland mills, refiners blackstrap, sugar beets, sugar cane, citrus and hydrol. Molasses from Hawaii and Puerto Rico sugarcane are listed separately.
4/ Includes high-test molasses.
5/ May include edible molasses.

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TABLE 10-MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: IMPORTS BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
1982/83-1985/86
(1,000 metric tons)

Region and Country	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1/
North America:				
Canada	141	183	122	140
United States	1,584	1,350	1,661	1,360
Subtotal	1,725	1,533	1,783	1,500
European Community:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	305	221	235	231
Denmark	475	542	283	300
France	301	326	287	260
Germany, West	561	540	440	500
Ireland	195	244	211	250
Italy	276	268	200	100
Netherlands	734	811	896	870
United Kingdom	762	750	620	650
Subtotal	3,609	3,702	3,172	3,161
Other Western Europe:				
Austria	55	---	---	16
Finland	26	27	8	7
Sweden	55	50	75	74
Switzerland	14	13	15	17
Subtotal	150	90	98	114
Asia:				
Japan	915	814	769	790
Taiwan	288	282	280	280
Subtotal	1,203	1,096	1,049	1,060
Other Countries:				
South Africa	---	61	---	---
Venezuela	70	70	55	65
Yugoslavia	15	5	---	---
Subtotal	85	136	55	65
Total	6,772	6,557	6,157	5,900

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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TABLE 11-MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: EXPORTS BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
1982/83-1985/86
(1,000 metric tons)

Region and Country	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1/
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada	80	95	15	19
Mexico	142	202	260	178
United States	203	214	176	200
Subtotal	425	501	451	397
CARIBBEAN:				
Cuba 2/	150	250	200	200
Dominican Republic	206	195	126	104
Trinidad-Tobago	15	13	14	30
Subtotal	371	458	340	334
CENTRAL AMERICA:				
El Salvador	21	24	40	50
Guatemala	126	137	163	170
Honduras	61	51	45	50
Nicaragua	65	40	40	40
Panama	42	40	36	38
Subtotal	315	292	324	348
SOUTH AMERICA:				
Brazil	19	609	500	500
Colombia	131	54	54	75
Ecuador	12	20	40	40
Guyana	105	96	86	85
Subtotal	267	779	680	700
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:				
Belgium-Luxembourg	218	195	95	100
France	402	196	219	130
Germany, West	11	31	20	20
Greece	44	---	10	20
Ireland	20	14	20	15
Italy	7	---	---	---
Netherlands	352	272	295	300
United Kingdom	27	30	35	30
Subtotal	1,081	738	694	615

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MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: EXPORTS BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
1982/83-1985/86
(1,000 metric tons)

Region and Country	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1/
AFRICA:				
Egypt	85	47	51	60
Kenya	37	40	30	25
Mauritius	150	125	125	125
Mozambique	55	50	45	40
South Africa	267	---	243	180
Swaziland	130	125	125	114
Subtotal	724	387	619	544
ASIA:				
India	290	510	50	---
Indonesia	619	623	550	600
Pakistan	603	386	400	425
Philippines	583	540	350	300
Thailand	838	722	782	650
Turkey	127	130	105	80
Subtotal	3,060	2,911	2,237	2,055
OCEANIA:				
Australia	216	201	342	232
Fiji	100	100	100	100
Subtotal	316	301	442	332
OTHER COUNTRIES:				
Poland	83	257	250	250
Total	6,642	6,624	6,037	5,575

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Compiled from statistics of importing countries.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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TABLE 12-AVERAGE RAW SUGAR PRICES
1975-1986

Year/Month	International Sugar Agreement World Price 1/	World Price No. 11 Contract 2/	Domestic Price No. 12 Contract 3/4/
	Cents per pound		
1975	20.37	20.49	22.47
1976	11.51	11.58	13.31
1977	8.10	8.11	11.00
1978	7.81	7.82	13.93
1979	9.65	9.66	15.56
1980	28.66	29.04	30.11
1981	16.89	16.93	19.73
1982	8.40	8.42	19.92
1983	8.46	8.49	20.04
1984	5.21	5.18	21.74
1981:			
Jan-March	24.56	24.69	26.50
Apr-June	16.42	16.44	18.76
July-Sept	14.25	14.25	17.33
Oct-Dec	12.33	12.35	16.34
1982:			
Jan-March	12.41	12.43	17.69
Apr-June	8.18	8.17	19.50
July-Sept	6.78	6.84	21.83
Oct-Dec	6.25	6.23	20.69
1983:			
Jan-March	6.22	6.19	21.62
Apr-June	8.90	8.93	22.52
July-Sept	10.17	10.17	22.28
Oct-Dec	8.56	8.67	21.75
1984:			
Jan-March	6.68	6.65	21.90
April-June	5.71	5.67	22.03
July-Sept	4.25	4.21	21.77
Oct-Dec	4.19	4.19	21.35
1985:			
Jan-March	3.72	3.68	20.67
April-June	3.01	2.96	21.11
July-September	4.24	4.21	20.44
Oct-Dec	5.28	5.30	19.15
1986:			
January	4.86	4.87	20.67
February	5.57	5.55	21.01
March	6.95	7.07	20.95
April	8.33	8.36	20.85

1/ The International Daily Price is the arithmetical average of the New York Coffee Exchange Contract No. 11 spot price and the London Daily Price after conversion of the latter to U.S. cents per pound avoirdupois f.o.b. and stowed Caribbean port in bulk or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than ten points the lower of the two prices plus five points. 2/ No. 11 Contract based on f.o.b. Caribbean. 3/ No. 12 contract based on cif duty/fee paid. 4/ Beginning June 1, 1985, No. 12 contract price is for the nearby futures month.

SOURCE: International Sugar Organization and Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, Inc.

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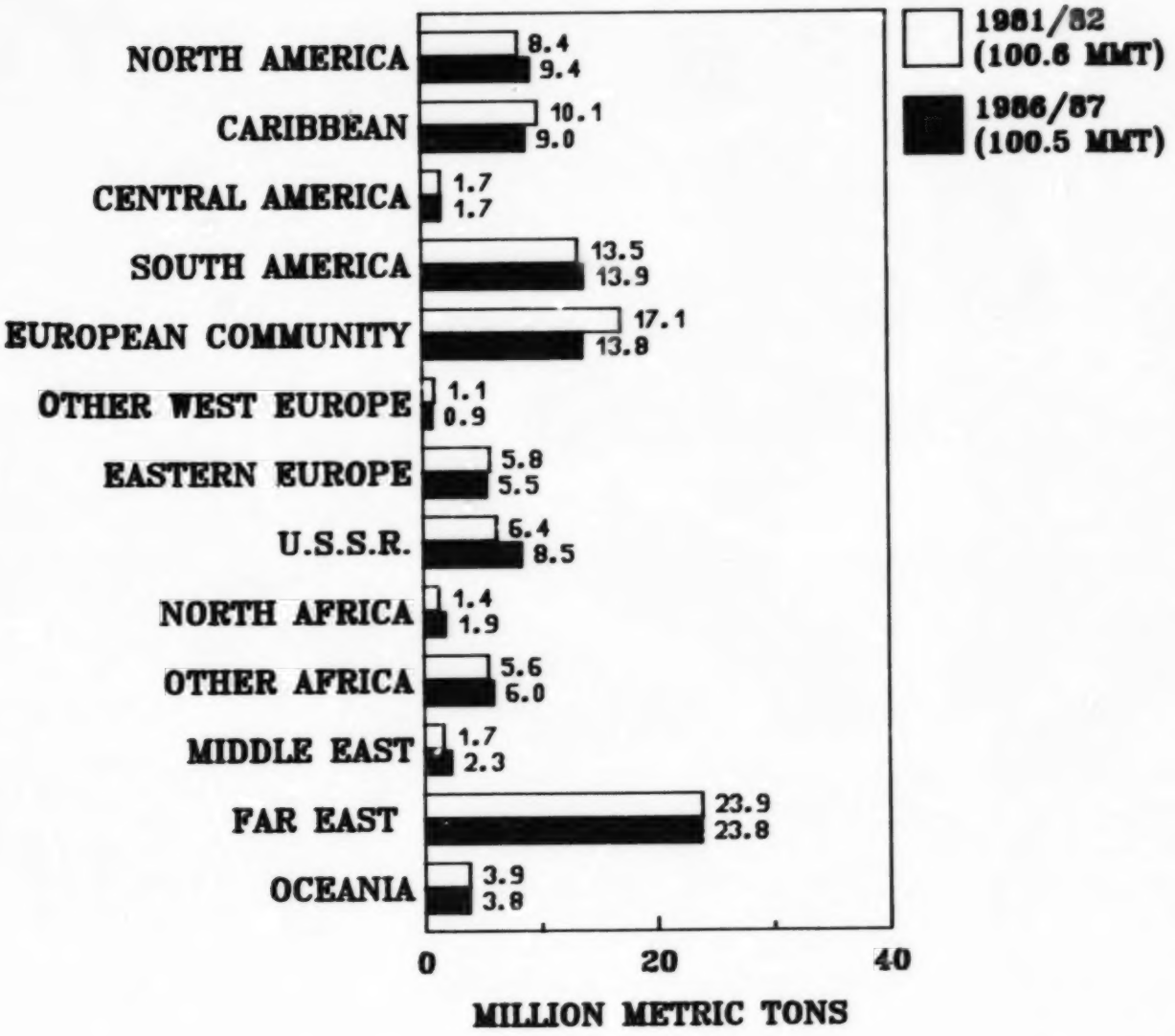
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION
BY MAJOR REGIONS
1981/82 COMPARED TO 1986/87



* CROP YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1

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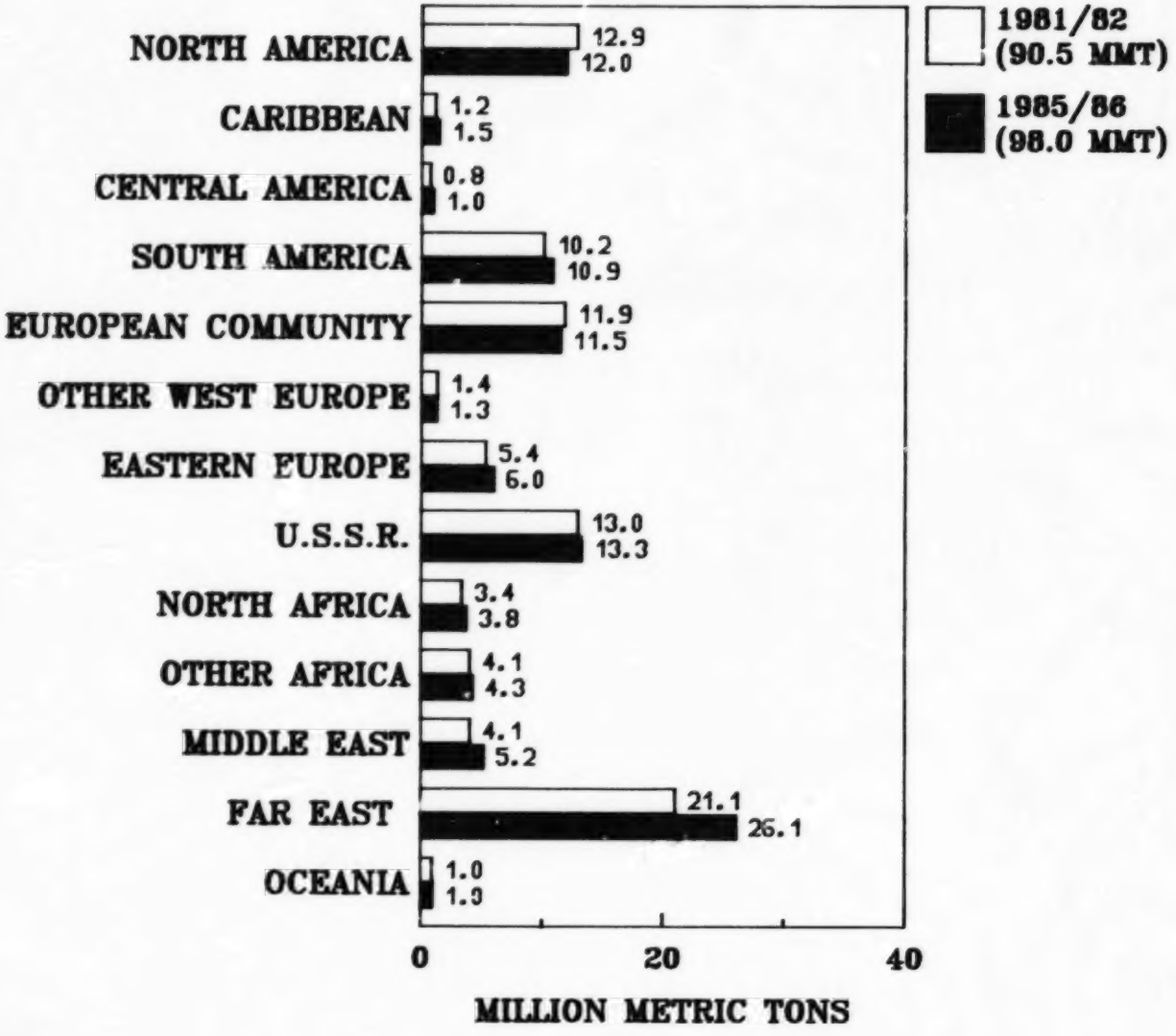
BY MAJOR REGIONS
1981/82 COMPARED TO 1985/86



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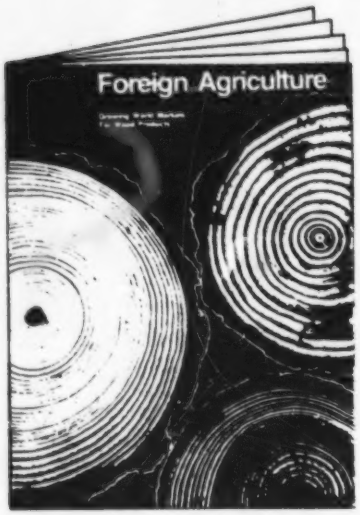

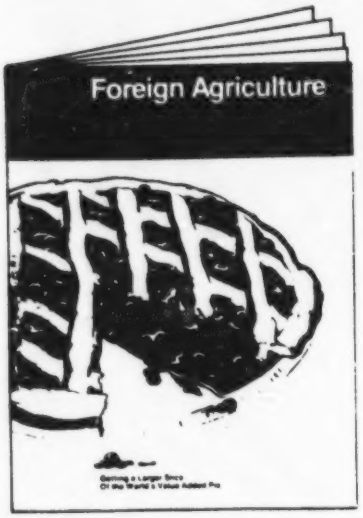

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